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SECOND EDITION.

BEECHER'S SELF-DEFENSE.

Explanation of the "Ragged Edge" Letter.

TORMENTS OF THE DAMNED DESCRIBED.

Categorical Contradiction of Tilton's Testimony.

The Witness Bursts into Tears and Creates a Sensation.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The usual large crowd sought for admission to the Brooklyn City Court room to-day to listen to the continuation of Hanry Ward Beecher's testimony in the great scandal case, but only the regulation number were allowed to enter. Judge Neilson and all the counsel were on hand early, and at eleven o'clock Mr. Beecher resumed his place on the witness stand. Counsel for defendant consulted about fifteen minutes, when Mr Evarts said it would be better if Mr. Cleveland's further examination be deferred until he could have a short stay in the country, when he might be able to attend court. The Judge and plaintiff's counsel concurred in this suggestion.

The witness then testified: The interview with Mrs. Woodhull about presiding at Steinway Hall meeting, was on the day, the evening of which the meeting took place, at Moulton's house: the interview lasted about twenty minutes, and I immediately went down stairs and told the result of it to Tilton and Moulton; she had then gone away. I said she met me with some formalities and said she was engaged in an unpopular cause and desired the help of progressive men; that she was to lecture at a public meeting that night, and she wished me to preside. I said I seldom presided at public meetings. She said something like being engaged in a forlorn hope, and thought I sympathized with her; she handed me a large roll of paper, which she said contained her views, and urged me to revoke my denial; she charged me with cowardice, and we then separated. I told Moulton I would not and could not ally myself with this woman. He said that for Henry Ward Beecher to preside at this meeting would go out to the nation, and would show a bright example. My denial to Mrs. Woodhull was absolute, and she knew it. I did not tell Tilton or Moulton I did not see how I could do it, and if I changed my mind before evening, I might preside. I was in the chamber at Moulton's when Mrs. Woodhull came to dinner: Mr. and Mrs. Moulton were there when Mrs. Woodhull came in; they both kissed her; I have an impression that Mr. Tilton was there. I received a letter from Mrs. Woodhull in reference to going to a meeting of Women Suffragists at Washington in the winter of 1871 or spring of 1872; this is the letter I refer to in my note to Moulton of January 2, 1872. I also received a letter in regard to the Steinway Hall meeting; the first letter was sent me a day or two before the meeting. I received a letter dated June 3, 1872, from her. I answered he Washington letter, but did not write an nswer to the invitation to the Steinway meetng, but saw her shortly after.

SIR MARMADUKE'S MUSINGS.

I remember, in the fall of 1871, seeing the ublication of Tilton's "Sir Marmaduke's Musings" in a paper. I had a conversation with Moulton regarding that publication. I aid I thought it was a dastardly letter: that it was an ill bird that fouls its own nest. He said e thought it was exceptionable, and did not ttempt to make any apology for it. I never old Moulton that it almost broke my heart to ee it, nor that I considered it virtually a telling of the story of Elizabeth and myself. I id say it broke my heart to see such things—he bringing of Elizabeth's name before the ublic; it was an arrow shot at her.

TILTON'S CHURCH RELATIONS.

In December, 1871, I had a conversation with Tilton about retiring from the church. Tilton omplained that there was an unfriendly feeling manifested by my friends toward him; I hought he blamed me in a degree for it. I had nany similar conversations with him from ime to time. I had undertaken to do what I ould to restore Tilton to the cordial good will of my church, but said I could not hold myself responsible for opinions and prejudices hat had existed before; that matter I felt satisfied with. I said the murmurs and complainings of the church might all be overlaughed and remedied if he felt his way clear o come back again, as he used to do, and take art in the affairs of the church and show a ordial feeling towards the members. In one f our interviews he showed an intimation, I hought, of going with me in that idea, and it nspired me with great hope that it might ome to pass; but, at a later conversation, hen he seemed disinclined, I urged him to ake his letter of dismissal, but he said he idn't consider himself a member of the hurch. Very well. I asked him to communicate that fact to the church. He said he ouldn't do that in the present state of feeling n the church, without seeming to evade or void that; he wouldn't do that. I said: "You an announce it; you don't need to ask it; you imply can announce that you are not a member, and then the further action of the church ratify that." But he declined. These conersations ran on through two or three onths.

FLAT CONTRADICTIONS.

Tilton did not say to me that in view of the acts of the summer and fall, by the publicaion of Woodhull's Life, by his presiding t the Steinway Hall meeting and by the publication of Sir Marmaduke's Musings there ad grown up among the members and leaders of the church a feeling that he was an intense spiritualist, and had wholly abandoned he orthodox faith, and that, as his name was andied up and down in the community, they elt that there should be an inquiry by the hurch into the matter. Nor did I say: "You now, Theodore, how dreadful and distressing his is to my feelings, particularly as I understand how you have come into your disrepute; ut what can I do? How can I explain to my hurch members? They are crowding me n every hand." He never said to me that I new the reasons that led him to write he life of Woodhull and preside t the Steinway Hall meeting, and hat I had no right to make these reasons a horn in his side. Tilton never said to me, in egard to the poem—Sir Marmaduke's Musgs, "You have only to treat that as a farmer reats a nettle—clutch it in your right hand nd crush it; handle it boldly—put it in the *Christian Union* or read it at your prayer meeting; treat it as if it had been written by Mrs. Stowe or by some of your friends; treat it s a matter not dangerous to you at all. Tilon never said to me, in reference to his retirement from the church, "Say I told you (as I id at one of my earliest interviews) that I ad then abandoned the church; it is known, s a matter of fact, that I have never crossed he threshold of the church since then; assume power to take my name from the roll, or ave a new roll printed with my name mitted; if it is dangerous to call attention the fact that my name is there, et rid of it." I remember that ilton never said to me that his iews were liberal enough to entitle him to sk a letter of dismissal from an orthodox Congregational church, but that they were too liberal to allow him to remain in good standing n the church, and that on that ground he ould not ask any dismissal. I never had any iscussion with Tilton in which he said he had een absent from my church a year and a half: hat still his wife and daughters remained members; and that if he retired from the hurch, leaving them in membership, it ould not produce on the public the impreson that family difficulties had been obliterted, but that family difficulties had been reated.

MEETING TILTON IN THE CARS.

I remember meeting Tilton on the cars at pringfield, in January, 1872, or somewhere in hat neighborhood. We entered into a chat bout his lectures—how many he meant to ive—how much he meant to go out, and all hat kind of conversation—and that led innsibly to affairs at home, his wife's ealth and the children's; and he talked ore pleasantly, for he was in one f his gracious moods: and he said, oward the close of the conversation, that if it ould be any pleasure he would be very glad have me visit at his house just as I did in ormer times—make it a kind of home to myelf—that was the idea—and I talked with him en or fifteen minutes, and then he went back his seat. After we passed Brookfield, I hink it was, I thought it proper to return his all, and went and sat down by his side in his eat; he was writing; I asked him what he was riting; he said he was writing his editorials: nd I then spoke to him about writing in the ars—if he could write in the cars—whether it as not injurious to his eyes and if he could ommand his attention; I observed a book ing by his side and asked him what it was, nd he said it was one of the most charming ooks of one of the most charming men that ver lived. I think it was he that made ome remark of the peaceful serenity f that man's nature and the good effect it had pon him. I said if that was the kind of book was I intended to have it; that I always ished to get any books that would have such n influence on me; and I think I then spoke him of the influence exerted on me by De ocqueville's letters and M. Armand, wheneer I was in trouble or perplexity. I think was then I said that I should be glad to get ny book to add to my little library of peace.

Q. In this interview, or either of these interiews, in the cars, did you say anything of his kind: When you asked him "what are ou writing?" or in connection with what he as writing, did you say you hoped it was not nother "Sir Marmaduke" poem? A. I don't hink I ever made an allusion to that thing.

Q. Now, sir, in reference to this book of John Woolman's, in that connection or in that conersation, did you say anything or do anyhing of this kind: "He then drew a long reath and said: 'If that is a fountain of peace ell me where it is; I want to drink of it;' He eplied, 'If there is peace in this book, in eaven's name I must have it, for I have come the conclusion that there is to be no more eace for me any more in this world.'" A. I on't know but that I drew a long breath; the est of it is all imaginary. I certainly said I hould like the book if it was such a book as he aid, and I told him that owing to a life so full f excitement that I had to lead, when I was earied and tired nothing rested me so much s reading "De Tocqueville's letters."

Q. Now, sir, as a part of either of these conersations, after saying, "Now go on with your work; have no apprehension on my account," id he say this: "Of course my anxiety is not or your sake; it is for Elizabeth's, and in protecting Elizabeth I necessarily shield you." Was that a part of either of the conversations? A. No, sir.

THE "RAGGED EDGE" LETTER.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, soon after the interiew in the cars, you wrote a letter to Moulon referring to the letter of February 5, 1872. [Handing to witness a printed copy.] Before writing this letter, had anything passed between you and Moulton which induced the writing? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did that occur, and what was it? A I went, on Saturday morning, up to the office o see Moulton. It had been a troublesome ime from week to week; all along these hings were breaking out; I went to see him n one of these occasions. I sat some little ime before he came in, and when he came in e did not see me, purposely, and went about is business and continued and kept me waiting a considerable length of time, and then he gave me a cold recognition and was passing out. I got up and went out immediately; forced myself upon him. I must say; e was very distant; he seemed more nearly in a mood of anger with me han I had ever seen him before; and when I entered into some conversation with him he was very abrupt and even more. I began to make some explanation to him of Tilton's demand upon me that I should—that I was not fulfilling the understanding and intent of our cordial agreement, and that my friends were doing him a great deal of damage—a great deal of damage injudiciously. Moulton replied in a tone that was cutting to me. The substance of it was that it was very well for me, that had all he wanted—wealth, and a home, and a church and my friends—it was very well for me to sleep or pay little regard to Tilton's condition and feelings; that he was without support; that he was suffering poverty; that he was being injured by those that were flattering me; and he bore down with some severity upon me in the matter. The conversation was peculiarly trying to me. I was going to be absent the whole of the next week. I preached on Sunday, but on Monday morning I was in a profound reaction. Usually I do not feel the effects of reaction till Monday night or Tuesday, if at all, but on Monday I was in a profound reaction and I felt that I could not go off and be gone a week without clearing myself in the court of honor for the fulfillment of every obligation that I had assumed. I determined that I would give him such a letter as would make him feel, to his innermost man, that I had done every thing that a man could do for a friend in his trouble; and under that condition I wrote this letter, which may be considered an exhibit of what I had done for the last year for Theodore Tilton, and of my feeling of willingness to do whatever might become necessary in the fulfillment of every obligation I had made—every pledge of every thing fidelity or friendship could require of a man. I was thoroughly indignant to be reproached for infidelity.

Mr. Evarts—I will read the letter.

Mr. Beecher—You cannot understand it unless you understand the gradually accumulated circumstances preceding, which were the text of it.

Mr. Evarts—It is addressed to Mr. Moulton, (Reads.) "Monday, February 5, 1872. *My Dear Friend*—I leave town to-day, and expect to pass through from Philadelphia to New Haven. Shall not be here till Friday. About two weeks ago I met T. in the cars going to B. He was kind. We talked much. At the end he told me to go on with me work without the least anxiety, in so far as his feelings and actions were the occasion of apprehension. On returning from New Haven (where I am three days in the week delivering a course of lectures to the theological students) I found a note from E. saying that T. felt hard toward me, and was going to see or write me before leaving for the West."

Q. Whom did you refer to by E.? A. Mrs. Tilton.

Q. Now comes the quotation of the letter, I suppose? A. Yes, sir.

[Reading.] "She kindly added: 'Do not be cast down; I bear this almost always, but the God in whom we trust will deliver us all safely. I know you do are willing abundantly to help him, and I also know your embarrassments.' These were words of warning, but also of consolation: for I believe E. is beloved of God and that her prayers for me are sooner heard than mine for myself or for her. But it seems that a change has come to T. since I saw him in the cars. Indeed ever since he has felt more intensely the force of feeling in society and the humiliations which environ his enterprise, he has growingly felt that I had a power to help which I did not develope, and I believe that you have participated in the feeling."

Witness—"Limitations;" I think it should be "limitations" instead of "humiliations."

Mr. Evarts—This is in the evidence.

Q. How had you learned or gained the impression that Moulton participated in that feeling? A. I had occasion to on the Saturday before.

Q. That is what you refer to? A. Yes, sir.

[Reading.] "It is natural you should. T. is dearer to you than I can be. He is with you. All his trials lie open to your eye daily. But I see you but seldom, and my personal relations, environments, necessities, limitations, dangers and perplexities you cannot see or imagine. If I had not gone through this great year of sorrow I would not have believed that any one could pass through my experience and be alive or sane. I have been the center of three distinct circles, each one of which required clear-mindedness and peculiarly inventive or originating power, viz.: 1st, the great church; 2d, the newspaper; 3d, the book. The first I could neither get out of nor slight. The sensitiveness of so many of my people would have made any appearance of trouble or any remission of force an occasion of alarm and notice, and have excited when it was important that rumors should die and everything be quieted. The newspapers I did roll off, doing but little except to give general directions, and in so doing I was continually spurred and exhorted by those in interest. It could not be helped. The 'Life of Christ,' long delayed, had locked up the capital of the firm and was likely to sink them. Finished it must be. Was ever book born of such sorrow as that was! The internal history of it will never be written. During all this time you literally were all my stay and comfort. I should have fallen on the way but for the courage which you inspired and the hope which you breathed. My vacation was profitable. I came back hoping that the bitterness of death was passed. But T.'s troubles brought back the cloud with even severer suffering. For all this fall and winter I have felt that you did not feel satisfied with me, and that I seemed both to you and T. as contenting myself with a cautious or sluggish policy, willing to save myself but not willing to risk anything for T."

Q. Had you observed any such indication on Moulton's part? A. I had. It culminated in that interview. I tried to make myself think that it was my impression, but on that Saturday's interview I gave that interpretation to all the interviews going before, from time to time.

Q. During what period do you mean? A. I mean from the period of three or four months or more, ever since the last of September, at any rate.

[Reading.] "I have again and again probed my heart to see whether I was truly liable to such a feeling, and the response is unequivocal that I am not. No man can see the difficulties that environ me, unless he stands where I do. To say that I have a church on my hands, is simple enough; but to have the hundreds and thousands of men pressing me, each one with his keen suspicion or anxiety or zeal; to see tendencies which, if not stopped, would break out into ruinous defense of me; to stop them without seeming to do it; to prevent any one questioning me; to meet and allay prejudices against T. which had their beginning years before this; to keep serene, as if I was not alarmed or disturbed; to be cheerful at home and among friends, when I was suffering the torments of the damned; to pass sleepless nights often, and yet to come up fresh and full for Sunday; all this may be talked about, but the real thing cannot be understood from the outside, nor its wearing and grinding on the nervous system."

Q. Now, sir, what were the occasions or subjects of suspicion or anxiety or alarm or disturbance you refer to in this passage? A. I referred to the anxiety which I had that these troubles in Tilton's family, and in which I had felt myself to be culpably careless in their originations, should, concurrently with his wishes and Moulton's—that they should not be made a matter of publicity and that they certainly should not be dragged into my church and be made the subject of church inquiry. It was that part of the trouble that, throughout the letter, was a case of poignant suffering. The preceding conversation and expostulations with me turned on this ground, that I had damaged Tilton's name, fame, position and pecuniary resources; that I had given the weight of my great influence, as it was pleased to be called, to Bowen and therefore to the propagation of these stories which had tarnished him. It was therefore only a reasonable thing for me to restore to him, as far as my influence went, the good name that he had.

Mr. Beach—It strikes me your Honor, that this is argument, instead of testimony, I hope it will be restricted as far as possible.

Mr. Evarts—Now, sir, the letter proceeds: "God knows that I have put more thought and judgment and earnest desire into my efforts to prepare a way for T. and E. than ever I did for myself—a hundred fold. As to the outside public, I have never lost an opportunity to soften prejudices, to refute falsehoods and to excite kindly feeling among all whom I met. I am thrown among clergymen, public men and generally the makers of public opinion, and I have used every rational endeavor to repair the evils which have been visited upon T, and with increasing success."

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, what, in your conduct or effort, does that clause refer to? A. It refers to the prolonged endeavor which I had made everywhere to say that the stories I had assisted with Bowen to be printed, and that I had given currency to, that I believed them to be false; that I believed Tilton to be an honest and thoroughly chaste and temperate man; that I believed him to be neither a lecher nor a drunkard. That I believed him to do many thing weak, I often said; but everywhere I attempted to do that which I undertook to do—reinstate him as he was when he stood a brilliant man at the head of the *Independent*.

Q. Before the occurrence of December? A. Before the occurrence of December.

Mr. Evarts—Of 1871. The letter proceeds: "But the roots of this prejudice are long. The catastrophe which precipitated him from his place only disclosed feelings that had existed long. Neither he nor you can be aware of the feelings of classes in society on other grounds than the late rumors. I mention this to explain why I know, with absolute certainty, that no mere statement, letter, testimony or affirmation will reach the root of affairs and reinstate them. Time and work will; but chronic evil requires chronic remedies. If my destruction would place him all right, that shall not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out. No one can offer more than that. That I do offer. Sacrifice me without hesitation if you can clearly see your way to his safety and happiness thereby. I do not think that anything would be gained by it. I should be destroyed, but he would not be saved. E. and the children would have their future clouded."

Q. Now, sir, what did you refer to in regard to any statement or admission of your own in this clause of the letter? A. I undertook to clear him from every imputation that affected his character, except those which belonged to his late associations with socialistic ideas and with the Woodhulls. It was a common ground between us, that Elizabeth and the domestic troubles were to be shielded in silence. I could not undertake to do some things without bringing the whole matter in such a way that that would be disclosed. I couldn't undertake to clear his character in regard to his sentiments upon socialistic questions. That I could not do. But if, in regard to other—if in regard to his household—Elizabeth and the children, if he wished that on my part to be dragged out and made a subject of investigation—my opinion then was, and was through all the years, that that could never come into the church without destroying that church; and I would step down and out before any thing should ever destroy Plymouth church. I had an exaggerated idea, but it was a real idea, that any thing of that kind I would suffer—any thing but that that church should stand. Then, as for him and his and the children—this is not exactly the language of a literary or logical statement, but it is the language of—[bursting into tears]. As when Paul said, "I could wish myself accursed from Christ for my brother's sake," or as David said over Absalom, "Would to God that I had died for thee." If my going out of the church and out of the ministry, and so the destruction of my professional life, would restore things as they were—I had the feeling certainly, when I wrote this letter, to give them all up willingly to put things back as they were. [Sensation.]

Q. The letter proceeds: "In one point of view I could desire the sacrifice on my part. Nothing can possibly be so bad as the horror of great darkness in which I spend much of my time. I look upon death as sweeter-faced than any friend I have in the world. Life would be pleasant if I could see that rebuilt which is shattered; but to live on the sharp and rugged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, despair—and yet to put on all appearance of serenity and happiness, cannot be endured much longer."

Q. Was that clause an expression of your views and your feelings in view of the situation, as you have narrated it? A. Yes, sir; feeble words. If there had been any stronger in the English language I should have put them in.

Q. Now, here is an expression: "Nothing can possible be so bad as the horror of great darkness." A. I don't know.

Q. That "you spent much of your time." A. I can't define it or describe it; I only know that I am subject to very profound darkness, at times, and reaction, just as at the other extreme I am subject to very great exaltation. Mr. Evarts, I didn't do right when, in writing that, I said "most of my time." I lived very near to God then, and most of my time I had peace.

Q. "Much of my time" it is. A. Yes, sir. Most of my time I was above, but there were days that midnight came in midday and the horror of darkness.

Q. Now, at the time of writing this letter, what was the condition of your temper in this regard of depression or exaltation? A. Oh! I was in the very depths of depths. Monday's letter, after such a Saturday! [Here Mr. Beecher wiped away tears.]

Q. Now, sir, in these clauses, or any of them, of this letter, as I have read it to you, was there present to your mind any thought, idea or memory of any criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton? A. No, sir; none at all; none at all. I had no need of that; there was enough to my thought in hurting a friend, in destroying a household, in being unfaithful to the highest honor of obligations. There was enough in that to torment me with the torments of the damned. I know of no more horrible thought in this world, than to betray or hurt a friend. I don't say that other things are not worse, but I say I could suffer as much for this as for anything, if I have a capacity to suffer.

Q. "I am well nigh discouraged; if you cease to trust me—to love me—I am alone; I have not another person in this world to whom I can go." With reference to what relations between you and Mr. Moulton—with reference to what subject—did you use these expressions? A. With reference to what, sir?

Q. With reference to what relations to Mr. Moulton or with the subject of this letter, did you use this expression? A. Oh! I could get five hundred—there were five hundred thousand that wanted me to go to them—that was simply a recognition that I was shut up in circumstances to him, my friend, a man whom I believed to be a man of most wonderful fidelity and friendship.

Q. By what circumstances? A. By that policy of silence by which all of us entered into and maintained, and which I did maintain.

Q. "Well, to God I commit all. Whatever it may be here, it shall be well there. With sincere affection, even though you love me not. I am yours (though unknown to you). H. W. B." Now, sir, in this expression "though you love me not," what was the reference? A. It was the sting of that Saturday in me, when he turned away from me as he did; and "though unknown to him" was an intimation that my inward life he had no idea of, that he should treat me so and charge me as he did; I was not the man he thought I was.

Q. Now, in the earlier part of this letter, you use this expression: "If I had not gone through this great flood of sorrow I could not believe that anyone could be alive and well," what sorrow had oppressed you during that year? A. The everlasting resurrection of this trouble in one or another form of aggravation; it was stilled, but never into rest. In one shape or another it was still, either by the intervention of outside parties or by the restlessness of parties within, brought again to the surface. I thought it was settled many times, but it was only to meet it again in aggregated force, and from year to year the complications grew worse.

Q. We are not referring now to the future, but to the past. Had you any other sorrow or cause of sorrow, or any other remorse or cause of remorse, or any other fear or cause of fear, than that which you have stated in reference to your relations with Tilton in his affairs with his family? A. Yes; I had cause for trouble about myself.

Q. In what connection?

Mr. Beach—Oh, well, we don't care to go into that.

Witness, continuing—Because I had an unspeakable dread of the imputation resting on me. I was a minister, and to have this matter brought up in such a way that mischief-makers would get hold of it and bring it into my church, I supposed it would give rise to three parties in the church and to investigations both inside and out, for which a Congregational church is less suited than any other body. I did not doubt but it would result in the destruction of the church; that it would destroy the church; that then one party and another party would leave, and end my usefulness for life. I was also in the midst of a community which had taken a prominent and partisan part in a great conflict, and the charge would spread all over the land; and then, for theological reasons and other reasons, I did not see how I could get out of it if it came to that pass. I did not see how I could get out of it if the stories told of me by Bowen should be added to the charge by an injured husband, as he claimed to be, and backed up with a statement from his wife, as he said it was. I did not see any way out. The way was full of fire and danger. For their sake I did a great deal, and, Mr. Evarts, I did a great deal for myself; but I would not have done a thing for myself had I not been standing before the country as the representative of great religious interests.

Q. By "the charge" did you mean the charge of improper advances? A. I did.

Q. Had any other charge been made against you at that time, by either of these parties? A. No; but that's enough, I take it.

ANOTHER CELEBRATED LETTER.

Q. Have you a copy of your letter to Moulton of March 25, 1872? A. Yes.

Q. Between this letter of the fifth of February, 1872, and the letter now shown you, the letter of March 25, 1872, had any particular interviews or communications taken place between Moulton and yourself? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What had occurred between you? A. Well, I think it was about that time the preceding year, or a little before, that Moulton showed me, and I for the first time then read, Tilton's letter to Bowen—what is called the "Golden Age Article;" but that whole month was a month of agitation.

Q. What was the subject that was then talked about or made the occasion of what you call "agitation?" A. It was the reinstating of Tilton, but peculiarly his reinstatement in the matter of Bowen's difficulty with him; that was in the wind at that time, March 7th. The tripartite agreement came in April, 1872.

Q. This was in the month of March, preceding the early days of April in which the tripartite agreement was made? A. Yes.

Q. Now, I will read this letter to Moulton, of the 25th of March. "My Dear Friend—I sent, on Friday or Saturday, the portrait of Tilton to the store for you." What was this? A. Moulton had been at my home looking over my pictures and portraits, and had seen some grand old heads I had and expressed a wish for one and I had the frame made and left orders at the store to have it sent to him.

Q. "I have been doing ten men's work this winter, partly to make up for lost time, partly because I live under a cloud, feeling every month that I may be doing my last work and anxious to make the most of it." What was there that induced the feeling that you expressed, "That you were doing your last work and anxious to make the most of it?" A. Well, of course there was some story in relation to this difficulty, but, Mr. Evarts, that is a state of feeling I have most all the time. I don't think there is a month or a week in the year that I do not think that I am near the end.

Q. You use also the expression, "Because I am under a cloud." A. Yes, that was a local difficulty, this constant recurring matter.

Q. Cloud of gloom or cloud of repute? A. Oh! no: oh! no; a cloud in my own mind, of sorrow.

Q. "When Esau sold his birthright, he found no place for repentance, though he sought it carefully with tears." Now, sir, in reference to yourself or any experience of yours, did you make this reference to Esau, and if so, what? A. It was a very natural one for a minister to make; I had preached a good many times from it. Esau sold his birthright and tried time and time again to have himself reinstated—to make the matter better, and could not; I had tried over and over and over again to have the mistakes and errors I had fallen into in that family repaired, and they never would be repaired. I did not quote it, sir, as a literary matter, but rather as a sacredly ornamental passage.

Q. "I have known you and found in you one who has given a new meaning to friendship." This expression, Mr. Beecher, of your estimate and feeling in regard to Moulton, in his relations to you—was it a true expression of your feelings? A. It was, sir. I regarded Moulton—I loved him—like a brother. I don't mean by that to say that I saw nothing in Moulton to except to; but I thought him a splendid specimen of a man, in many respects, in his peculiar line. He had qualities so utterly different from mine, and in which I thought he surpassed me, that by the principle of counterparts, I suppose, I took to him very strongly. He had, it seemed to me, given a new meaning to friendship. I think so still.

Q. "As soon as the warm days come, I want you to go to Peekskill with me. I am off for Massachusetts, to be gone all the week. I am urging forward my second volume of the Life of Christ, for the night cometh when no man can work. With much affection and admiration, yours truly, H. W. B." In this particular reference to the urging of your second volume of this work, referring to the night coming when no man can work, was there any other meaning of that reference? was it the uncertainty of life? A. That is the serious view of things which a Christian reflecting man ought to take and which happens in me to run with my temperament—which I do take.

THE "GOLDEN AGE" ARTICLE.

Q. Now, sir, was there an interview with Moulton at which the *Golden Age* article, as it is called, was considered? A. There was.

Q. And presented in what shape was that article or paper? A. As it is called, a galley proof, sir.

Q. And consisted of Bowen's letter, some prefix and some subsequent observation? Well, you have it in your mind. Was there an interview, and who was present at it? A. At Moulton's house. He was sick, in his back chamber, and in bed, suffering from this rheumatic affection which he was liable to. It was in the forenoon, if I recollect right. After greetings, I sat down by the side of his bed. He took the article and threw it carelessly over and said: "Read that and tell me what you think about it." I took the article and read it through, and was so astounded at the idea of his putting such an article before me, that I said: "Good heavens! what do you mean, Frank?" He wanted to know what would be the effect of its publication. "Well," said I, "the effect will be inevitable, for its publication will defeat everything we have been trying to do. The publication of this article is a disclosure of the matter and the whole thing becomes public." "Do you think so?" said he. "I know so." Well, there was very little conversation on the subject between us, but that was about the substance. We didn't argue it at all. He propounded it to me to see; that is about the whole that passed between us.

Q. Did you read the whole of this slip, including the whole of the Bowen letter? A. I read the whole of the Bowen letter, and I read cursorily only the last part of it.

Q. Before this time, had you seen the Bowen letter? A. No, sir; that was my first sight of it. There was something more I recall now, and that was about the charges, the infamy of those charges of Bowen.

Q. Well, what was said? A. I don't know, sir; I expressed myself as strongly as a clergyman and a Christian could, without swearing; but it was an intense abjuration.

Q. What was said by Moulton on that subject? A. I don't recall any conversation.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, I will ask whether, at that time or at any other time, when the Bowen letter in its text or its contents was mentioned as the subject, if you ever admitted, with or without qualification, any of the charges therein contained? A. I never did.

Q. Was there not one of these matters admitted in any form? A. No one in any manner, shape, form or degree; verily.

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, how much knowledge preliminary did you have of the arbitration, the tripartite covenant, or the settlement with Tilton? A. Very little, sir.

Q. Will you narrate to us what you had to do with it—with any of its preliminaries? A. I had something to do with it. Moulton had talked with me about whether there could not be an arbitration and a settlement of all our difficulties, including the payment of the debt owed to Tilton by Bowen and the burying of all difficulties finally out of sight. He wanted to know if it would not be a good thing to ask some of my influential friends in the church to assist in the matter as a consulting committee as I understood. I said I thought it would be very good if I could manage it. He mentioned names. "Well," said I, "Mr. James Freeland is a friend of Tilton, and Claflin is a friend of Bowen, and I would trust them both." So far as I was concerned, I suppose, I had no doubt they were, and that was the first dawn, I think, of the matter on my mind. Afterward, when the matter took some more form, I then learned more about it.

Q. From Moulton? A. From Moulton. I learned that there had been some preliminary meeting and they meant to draw up articles which should include us all in that final settlement; I knew no more, that I recollect, until I was called to sign it.

Q. What was brought to you, and by whom, for your signature? A. I suppose, from what I have heard here on the trial, it was the first draft that was brought to me, that is to say, the draft unchanged in the article concerning Tilton. If I recollect, I read that distinctly and I was inquired of if I would sign that, and I said I would. Afterwards the draft was brought to me again by Claflin, with reference to some emendations in Bowen's part, to which I assented. It was then, after a time, brought to me for signature, with the change introduced in Tilton's part of it, and I signed it. That is, I think, about my history in connection with that.

Q. Personally, then, Mr. Beecher, you took no further part in the matter than you have now stated? A. No, sir; I didn't; I was merely a recipient and an obedient actor in it; It was managed wholly by others.

TIT FOR TAT.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, do you remember anything arising and brought to your notice in reference to what has been spoken of as the "Tit for Tat" article, proceeding from the Woodhull-Claflin press? A. I never saw it; I heard it spoken of.

Q. Was anything said about it—about its character or the purpose of its publication—of the intention of its publication—the intent that it should be published—by Moulton or Tilton? A. I think an allusion was made to it by Tilton, but not under that designation. I never heard of that designation until I sat in court here.

Q. How was it? A. I simply heard him give a statement of an article which the Woodhulls, as I understood, proposed to publish, but which was going about in slips, and included in it the names of a great many respectable men and women against whom charges were made, and that on seeing that he had gone down in great indignation and broken his connection with her as gloriously as he had formed it.

Q. Did he state that to you? A. It was represented to me as the breaking of it with great dignity, sir, of circumstance.

Q. About when was that statement mrde to you by Tilton? A. I don't know; I can not tell you, sir; I could find out, but I don't recall it now.

Q. Now, sir, when Tilton was making any narrative to you about this article and the consequent termination of his relations with Mrs. Woodhull, did you say to him that you thought he had done an unwise thing to break his acquaintance with the woman; that "she had been sufficiently dangerous, even when we were on friendly terms with her and there was no telling what she might do if we became enemies?" Did you say anything to him of that kind? A. I did not. I thought he did well to break the connection.

Q. Did you urge him to continue with Moulton the continuance of those services, in order to preserve a friendship with Mrs. Woodhull? A. It was just the other way. I never urged them at all; they perpetually praised her to me, but I never urged them at all.

Q. Now, Mr. Tilton has said this: "My relation with Mrs. Woodhull was a foolish one and wrong; I do not ask any one to palliate it; but I say, before God, that Mr. Beecher is as much responsible for it as I am." A. I say, before God, I am not responsible for it at all.

Q. For any connection with her? A. It was a surprise to me in its beginning.

THE WOODHULL SCANDAL.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, in reference to an occurrence in the end of October, or the beginning of November, 1872, the publication in Woodhull and Claflin's paper of what has been known as the "Woodhull Scandal." Prior to the appearance of the paper, had you learned in any way or form that there was to appear any such publication? A. I had.

Q. What was your first knowledge of it? A. I cannot give it, except that I had a vague impression, but from what source derived, I cannot say. The first knowledge was a visitation at my house of a tall, thin, lank old gentleman, about sixty years of age, who came to tell me there was an awful thing going to be published.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, did you tell Tilton what had taken place on that subject? A. Very likely; I don't remember.

Q. Did you tell him that any blackmail had been levied on you? A. No, sir; it never had.

Witness continued: I rehearsed this incident of the old man's call, to Moulton, and said I saw from it that there was something coming. He seemed to be greatly disturbed. He said the man had come for blackmail, and I adopted that view of it. Thereafter I had a conference with Mr. Kinsella, of the *Eagle*; I understood that the article was in that office, but did not see it. I asked Mr. Kinsella to give me the substance of it, and he did so.

Q. Now, where did you first see or read the article itself? A. I never have yet; I am select in my reading. After this trial began I was instructed by counsel to read everything about it. I undertook to read it one day and got along a little way in it, but I have forgotten it and never resumed it.

Mr. Beecher continued: Moulton advised me to say nothing about the scandal, and that advice decided my policy on the subject. The first interview with Tilton on the subject occurred on his return from New Hampshire, and it took place in Moulton's study. Tilton was very much excited and denounced the matter and declared that he would, whenever he could, deny it as infamous and atrocious. He took me by both hands and authorized and enjoined me in his name to deny it as an infamous falsehood. I was in favor of a public denial, to be signed by him and Moulton, but the latter favored silence, and silence was agreed to. I said that we had got to make up our minds, not on a single fact, but on a system; that if we went into the newspapers to deny newspaper reports, we would have to continue; for, having begun such a thing as that, we would have to follow it up. I always said, from the first, that if anything was done it was not for me to do it alone; that it was peculiarly necessary that Tilton should publish it in defense of his family.

SCHEMES PROPOSED BY BEECHER.

Witness said he never advised any scheme for getting semi-official editorial utterances to the effect that there was no ground for these stories; nor for mutilating the tripartite agreement and publishing it, to convey to the public the idea that the only foundation for the scandal was a collection of stories Bowen had told and retracted. He heard parts of this suggested, but was not the man who spoke of it. Various cards renouncing Mrs. Woodhull were proposed at different interviews, and witness advocated the issuing of one by Tilton and drew two or three forms which he thought were good. They were rejected.

Mr. Evarts—Well, here is the original exhibit [handing paper to witness.] That will show you whether it is your handwriting or not. A. I think this was the first attempt, the first idea when it occurred to me.

Q. Well, that is your writing? A. Yes, sir; I think that I wrote it in a blank book and tore out the leaf and went to Moulton with it, and that gave rise to something more until something grew out of it.

Mr. Evarts—Now, this statement: "In an unguarded enthusiasm I hoped well and much of one who has since proved thoroughly unprincipled. I shall never again notice her and now utterly repudiate her stories made concerning me and mine." That was proposed to be signed by Tilton, I suppose? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, did Tilton, in reference to that card, as an objection to its being published by him, say to you that you knew it was not an unguarded enthusiasm that led him (Tilton) to Mrs. Woodhull, but that he went for the purpose of protecting his family and himself and Mr. Beecher from the result of a story which she originally threatened? Was that said to you? A. No, sir; it was not.

Q. Anything of the kind? A. Nothing of the kind. This was not designed, you know, to be a card of denial of the story.

Q. Well, it speaks for itself—that card does. Now, at any of these interviews, did you say to Moulton, after the publication of the Woodhull scandal, that you had come to consult with him (Moulton) as to what it was best to do with reference to the publication—what reply could be made, if any reply could be made? Did you, in that connection or in any other way, say to him that you saw no hope for yourself since that story had been published? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you say anything in connection with that subject, or how did you express yourself, if at all? A. I don't remember, I only remember what I didn't say.

Q. Nothing of that kind was said by you in regard to yourself? A. No, sir.

The attention of the witness was then directed to the interview between Moulton and Halliday, and he denied Moulton's testimony that there was an understanding between him (Moulton) and witness that Moulton should not tell Halliday the facts; Moulton didn't want to tell him any more than witness did.

A GENERAL COUNCIL.

Witness remembered a conference in the last of December, 1872, when Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, Moulton and witness were present. Mr. Moulton said that Tilton had got a plan, he thought, by which he could make some form of statement that would clear him of the imputations that were resting upon him, and at the same time that the whole matter could be set in such a way before the public as would be for the furtherance of the interests of all around. Witness had been requested to prepare a letter of denial to accompany a statement, if such a one should be made, and Mrs. Tilton was to make a statement—or rather a denial—to go into some sort of a statement. It was when some letters of that kind were up, that Mrs. Tilton was present.

CONFERENCE ON THE TRUE STORY.

There was an occasion, later than this, in Moulton's bedroom, Moulton, Tilton and witness being present, when the True Story was read. Moulton said that Tilton would come around and read a statement that he had prepared. Witness asked Moulton what it was, and he said that he didn't know; he hadn't read it himsel; but that Tilton was going to read it to him and to witness that night; so witness went there to hear it. Tilton began, sitting on the sofa, to fix his papers and opened the matter to witness by saying that there was one single sentence that if witness could stand he thought he should be able to stand the whole document; and then he commenced reading. He did not read the sentence. He began reading what was called afterward the "True Story," and read on until he came to that passage in which witness was charged with asking Mrs. Tilton to be a wife to him, with all that is implied in that term, and he looked up and said: "That is the sentence that if you can stand, the rest of the document won't hurt you."

Witness continued: I made no reply. I was lying on the bed, I think. He went on reading, I getting madder and madder, and when he had finished I got up and began to walk around the room and said nothing; but finally, I think, he or Moulton asked me what I had to say. [Murmurs of applause among the audience.] "Mr. Tilton, it is not for me to say what you shall or you shall not publish, but I want you to understand that if you publish that statement and that sentence in it, I will not stand it nor agree to it, and it is the end; I will not have any such statement as that come out and not meet it peremptorily." At that he gathered himself up, lion-like, his face flushed, and he began to storm very loud on the subject, and Moulton took him in hand instantly and I drew back out of it, and the lion and the tiger had a fight by themselves. It was a good lively discussion; and in respect to the structure of the whole document, and in respect to the insertion of that part of it, Moulton was in the ascendancy a part of the time, and part of the time, I thought, that Tilton had the best of it; and it went on so for a very considerable period, and ended unsatisfactorily to all three of us. I am persuaded that was the substance of that interview. I heard them diplomatize for some time, and then I left, and never saw or heard of that paper again.

EXCHANGING AND ADJUSTING LETTERS.

The attention of Mr. Beecher was directed to the interview with Mr. and Mrs. Tilton and Moulton, at the former's house, for the purpose exchanging, or rather comparing and adjusting letters for publication, if it should seem best. Witness said; I cannot recall whether Moulton was present, at first, or not; if he was, he left soon, and Tilton and I were left, Mrs. Moulton also being in and out, and I think, it was desired to have Mrs. Tilton present; and Frank Carpenter, the artist, coming in about that time, he was sent around to bring her—to bring Mrs. Tilton—and I think that some conversation followed from Tilton to me; there were some remarks made on the proposed document, or some statement that he was drawing up, which I did not altogether understand, for it was not read to me nor shown to me at this time, nor was it in a state of entirety. I recollect his speaking of it as something that was in process of formation, and when Mrs. Tilton came I then drew from my pocket a letter that I had prepared, in consonance with an arrangement with Moulton.

Mr. Evarts (showing book to witness)—Do you recognize that as the—? A. I think that is it, sir.

Q. Now, was there any other letter produced there, and if so by whom and under what form? A. When Mrs. Tilton came she came up into the room and, I think, Carpenter retired modestly and Mrs. Tilton sat down at a little writing-table, on the side of the room, and Tilton brought to her a paper, written in his handwriting. I did not read the paper, but Mrs. Tilton turned and looked up at me and said: "My friend, ought I to write this?" I said to her: "Elizabeth, if that expresses your sentiments—I don't know what is in it—but if it expresses your views, I don't know any reason why you should not copy it." And with that she sat and copied the letter out from the paper in Tilton's handwriting, and signed it in my presence. Then I asked Tilton for his letter—the understanding had been that there was to be a letter all round—and he said that he had not drawn up any; that he had not made up his mind. Then I said, putting my letter back in my pocket: "I will wait for further developments;" and that ended the interview, substantially.

Q. Did you, at that time, read the letter of Mrs. Tilton? A. No, sir, I did not read it.

Mr. Evarts—Now, in this letter of yours—the letter brought there by you—occurs this sentence: "My acquaintance with Mrs. Tilton has inspired me with the highest esteem for her modesty, propriety and womanly graces." Mr. Tilton, speaking of that letter says: "Mr. Beecher put in a phrase about Mrs. Tilton, at my request, and I was the author of that sentence." Is that true? A. I put that sentence in from my own heart. Mr. Tilton had no more to do with it than he had with the formation of the angels; it is absolutely my own.

Q. And this was in the letter as you brought it? A. Yes, sir.

Witness subsequently corrected his statement by adding that the letter was not brought to the house on that occasion, but was written there, though not in Tilton's presence.

Mr. Evarts—Now was there any conversation of this kind, Mr. Beecher, at this interview in reference to your card or its publication; I read now from Mr. Tilton's evidence: "Mr. Beecher said to me, in going away, that there was only one danger in publishing his card (which I suppose means this paper), which was that on some future occasion, if he and I should be at disagreement and I should publish his letter to me through Moulton, that his card would put him at a disadvantage before the public, because it would convict him not only of the original crime, but of a subsequent lie to hide it?" A. No, sir; no, sir; there wasn't a word of that kind—not a word.

Q. And, as a part of that conversation, did anything of this kind occur on Tilton's part: "I told Mr. Beecher that the only possibility of his ever coming into collision with me, or of my ever coming into collision with him, would be in consequence of some injustice: that I should never lift my hand against him except in self defense, and if he should refrain from striking me, I should never do him any harm?" A. No, sir; nothing of the kind.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Scientific Men Still Hold to Their Theories,

And Go Right On Computing, as if They Believed They Were Right.

Supposed Importance of the Data Accumulated.

Different Observation Parties to Exchange Views and Information.

How Senators Cameron and Morton Conducted Themselves in New Orleans.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1875.

The Transit of Venus.

It is ascertained, at the Naval Observatory, that reports have been received from the chiefs of all the American parties of observation of the transit of Venus. The material accumulated is immense. Prof. Newcomb, under whose superintendence the theory of the observation was worked up, has now completed the plan for the computations. The work of computation will not only be very elaborate, but the calculations involved are so abstruse as to require the services of a most efficient corps of computers and several years of constant labor. Admiral Davis, the Superintendent of the Observatory, estimated for an appropriation of $30,000 to complete the computations, but Congress made only a preliminary appropriation of $3,000. This limited amount will restrict the operations, as it will be hardly sufficient to inaugurate the work. It is expected, however, that when Congress comprehends the necessity of promptly utilizing the important data obtained, it will give the balance of the amount asked for. The Observatory is in receipt of an important communication from Prof. Airy, the Royal Astronomer at Greenwich. He suggests that the results of the computations, under the auspices of the various governments which sent out parties of observation, be mutually exchanged from time to time. By this plan the astronomers of each government will have the benefit of the results arrived at by those of all the others. It is thought that by this system the final result obtained will be more accurate than could possibly be expected through independent action. The importance attached to this great astronomical event and the necessity felt of correcting existing errors in astronomical tables is shown by the fifty-eight parties of observation organized throughout the civilized world.

The Senators at New Orleans.

While the Senatorial excursion party were in New Orleans, various efforts were made to induce Senators Cameron and Morton to give an expression of opinion on local politics, but they studiously abstained from all comments, alleging that their visit was solely one of recreation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1875.

PRESIDENTIAL PARDON DOES NOT RESTORE CONFISCATED PROPERTY OF REBELS.

In the Court of Claims, John Knate sued for $11,000, that being the proceeds of the sale of his property in West Virginia, confiscated during the war for alleged treason and rebellion. He claimed that the Presidential pardon reinstated him in all his rights of property, and consequently he was entitled to the above sum. Judge Loring delivered the opinion of the Court adverse to the claim, as Congress expressly provides that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury except by appropriation; consequently the President is positively excluded from any control of the national property. The power vested in the President to pardon crimes, does not authorize him to restore forfeited property; and the proclamation of December 22, 1868, under which the claimant was pardoned, does not restore confiscated property. The petition was dismissed.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE BLACK HILLS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs today received a telegram from Agent Bingham, at Cheyenne river agency, stating that he can bring to Washington nine Sioux chiefs, including three or four prominent Black Hills men, whenever needed for the contemplated negotiations to purchase that reservation. The Commissioner will not direct them to come until he receives reports from two other agents in the Sioux country, so as to have all the proper representatives of the tribe here at the same time.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1875.

VERDICT FOR $17,000.

The suit of the First National bank of Toledo, brought to recover $17,000 advanced on a bill of lading on a load of grain, which, in the course of business, came into the possession of the New York Indemnity Company, resulted in a verdict for the full amount claimed.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST TWEED.

A new suit, under the recent act of the Legislature, has been begun against Wm. M. Tweed to recover back $6,198,957, paid out under the Board of Audit of 1870. Some of the payments were the basis of the indictment on which Tweed was convicted, and for which he is now undergoing sentence. An order of arrest has been granted and bail fixed at $3,000,000.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

At a meeting of bondholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad, yesterday, the council advised a union of interests in order to make an equitable and judicious settlement with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PACIFIC MAIL DEFALCATION DENIED.

The report of the defalcation of several hundred thousand dollars at the Yokohama agency of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is denied at their office here, where it is said the story probably grew out of a difference of $80,000 between the accounts of the New York and Yokohama offices. The company's agent at the latter place is now on his way here from San Francisco.

Trade Mark Patented.

The White River Brand is patented as a trade mark. All persons found refilling my bags or barrels with other flour or using the name White River on flour, in any form, are hereby notified that proceedings will be brought against all offenders.

T. C. JENKINS.

Essay Contest.

On Tuesday evening next the annual Essay contest will take place in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College. The musical part of the programme is unusually rich.

The spring term will commence on Thursday morning, April 15. Quite a number have already made application for admission, and the prospects for a good attendance are quite flattering.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front.

DR. PRESTLEY, the well known pulpit orator, will deliver a free lecture this evening in the Wylie Avenue U. P. church, corner Wylie avenue and Devilier street, on the interesting subject of "The Bible and Modern Science,

ELECTIONS.

RHODE ISLAND.

NO CHOICE FOR GOVERNOR OR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—TWO REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR EACH OFFICE—REST OF REPUBLICAN TICKET ELECTED BY THE LARGEST MAJORITY EVER ROLLED UP.

PROVIDENCE, April 7.—The State election occurred to-day. The question of the repeal of the prohibitory law partially broke up political parties, and render the classification of Assemblymen impossible. There is no election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, but the remainder of the Republican State ticket is elected by a very large majority—the largest ever given in the State. With three wards and three towns to hear from, Henry Lippitt, regular Republican, supported by the Liquor Dealers' League, for Governor, has 7,084; Rowland Hazard, Independent Republican, supported by the Prohibitionists, 7,560; and Charles R. Cutler, Democrat, 4,345. In this city only three of the Assemblymen are elected, and they were run on the regular Republican and Democratic ticket. Whether Lippett or Hazard shall be elected, will probably depend upon the result of the subsequent election of Assemblymen in this city and Warwick, where also there was no choice.

PROVIDENCE, April 7.—Returns from the entire State, except Block Island, give Hazard, 8,685, Lippett 8,286, Cutler 5,138. The majority for the Republican candidates for Secretary of State, Attorney General and Treasurer is between 11,000 and 12,000. The vote is the largest ever cast in this State, with one exception. Hazard has a plurality in the city and county of Providence, and the counties of Newport and Washington. Cutler has a plurity in Kent and Bristol counties. There are twenty vacancies in the General Assembly, and the election of Governor depends upon the party successful in filling the vacancies. At the next trial, the choice is between Hazard and Lippitt. The friends of the latter claim a majority of members so far elected.

KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, April 7.—The municipal election here to-day caused great excitement. Straight Republican and Democratic tickets were run. The entire Republican ticket was elected, with one or two exceptions. The City Council and Board of Education are both largely Republican. During the day there were several fights. Ephraim Russell was severely cut in the head, Mr. Williams had a gash cut in his forehead three inches long. Charles Mulvanon stabbed a colored man named Thompson Dean in the shoulder with a dirk. Topeka has gone Republican.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, April 7.—The Democrats elected their entire city ticket yesterday, and ten out of twelve aldermen.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Generally clear weather, easterly to southerly winds, and higher temperature.

The steamers Switzerland, from Antwerp, and Ethiopia, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

The United States steamer Dispatch has arrived at Pensacola. The Senatorial excursion party will leave for the North overland.

The Democrats of Columbus held a jubilation last night, and were addressed by Governor Allen, Senator Thurman and others.

The suit brought by W. M. Ampt, Attorney for the State of Ohio, against Hamilton county, for taxes, withheld since 1862, was yesterday decided in favor of the State by the referee. The entire claim was allowed, excepting interest, the amount of the judgment being $87,276 24.

A fire occurred at the corner of Spear and Harrison streets, San Francisco, yesterday afternoon, caused by the explosion of giant powder in a wooden building occupied as a saloon and dwellings. Men, women and children were crushed in the ruin or perished in the flames; how many, could not be ascertained last night.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has decided that Thomas C. Jones is not ineligible to the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals by reason of accepting a challenge to fight a duel. The indictment against him for usurpation of the office was quashed, and the court of last resort affirms the judgment.

Homer Griffin, of Lodi, Medina county, is one hundred and fourteen years of age. He works in his garden, chops wood with one hand (having lost an arm by the fall of a tree about forty years ago) and shaves himself. He has never used tobacco in any shape, but has taken his "bitters" regularly for a century until within a year or two, when he swore off. His first vote for President was for John Adams, since when he has voted the Whig and Republican tickets, having voted twice for Grant.

THE publishers of the City Directory state that their canvassers report more than ordinary trouble in obtaining the names for this year's edition, frequently bad temper when they endeavor to obtain full information, and much impatience on the part of people at being detained long enough to answer the questions necessary to obtaining a correct address. This is all wrong. A city directory is essential to the business and social wants of any community, and all are interested in having it as correct and full as possible. It is a work of great labor and not a little mental exertion to get up a directory of a large city, simple as it seems when finished, and the publisher should have the cordial co-operation of all. Our manufacturers, especially, should accord permission to the canvassers to take the names of their workmen, which is, we learn, frequenly refused.

White River

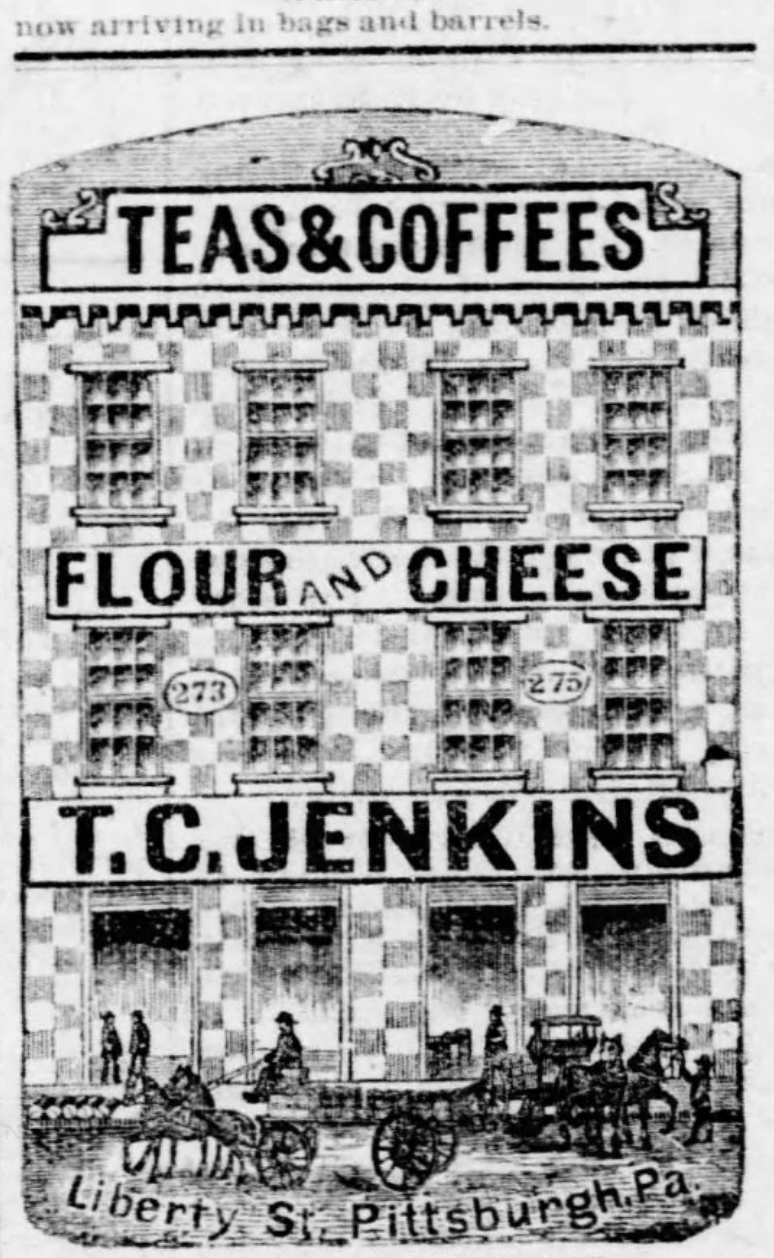
now arriving in bags and barrels.

Whisky.

For sale, in order to close out stock on hand, five and six year old Pure Rye Whisky, each barrel showing by Government stamp its age. Inquire of the distillers, Jos. S. Finch & Co., 189 to 195 First avenue.

White River

now arriving in bags and barrels.



CHEAPEST

Flour AND Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE

GREAT WHITE RIVER FLOUR,

Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.

COMPLETE LINE GROCERIES.

LAKE HERRING, MACKEREL, LIME, TOBACCOS, &c., &c.

Inducement for Cash and to prompt men. ☞ No Charges for Drayage. ☞ NO RETAIL HOUSE CONNECTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BUSINESS PARTNER—In a medical enterprise. The advertiser is a regularly educated physician of ample experience. The business in view will pay large profits. Must have from $1,000 to $2,500 capital. Address Partner, Commercial office.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$55.000 TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage on Real Estate in Allegheny county, in large or small sums. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

DIVIDENDS.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA.—QUARTERLY DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the past three months, payable forthwith, free of tax.

J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1875.

☞ DIVIDEND NO. 58—THE DIRECTORS of the RALSTON OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT., payable forthwith at the Girard Savings Bank, No. 64 Federal street, Allegheny.

WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1875.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—MONEY—TO BORROW on Mortgage, $5,000 for one or two years. Property worth $20,000. Address "Money," this office.

WANTED—MODELS—INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Models of Iron, Wood or Brass to call at Keystone Pattern and Model Works of J. F. MILLER & CO., 68 Water street and 80 First avenue.

WANTED—PARTNER—AN ACTIVE business man, who can invest $15,000 to increase an old and well established manufacturing business in this city. Two partners now compose the firm. The sales can be made to reach $300,000 per annum, with a good profit. Address C. B., Commercial office.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—FOR large and small amounts. I am prepared to furnish a large amount of money to be placed on good City or Allegheny Country Property. Said Mortgages must run from two to three years. For further particulars call on or apply to E. C. KEYS, Real Estate Broker, office No. 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST in a Valuable Patent. Apply to A. C. KLOMAN, Thirty-third street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE, containing 8 Rooms and Attic, Gas and Water, No. 172 Wylie avenue. Inquire at FERD. A. ABEL'S Drug Store, on the premises.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM—NO. 196 Penn avenue. Possession given April 1st. Inquire of JAMES VERNER, No. 177 Penn avenue, or W. H. KINCAID, 122 Fifth avenue. tf

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM, NO. 181 Liberty street, five doors above Sixth street (late St. Clair), at present occupied by J. P. Smith, Son & Co. Possession given April 1st. Inquire of L. H. SMITH, No. 49 Sixth street. tf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—THE Three-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 152 Center avenue, containing 9 large Rooms, with Gas and Water and good yard. House in best of order throughout. Apply at 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—ON HILAND AVENUE, East Liberty, a new House of 10 Rooms, Water, Gas, Bathroom, and all modern improvements. The House and Stable will be finished and ready for tenant by May 1st. The Lot is large and the neighborhood first-class. Price, $1,000 per year. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street. Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 3 Bedrooms and finished Attic, Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting, Rubber Belting and Hose, at THORP & DUNN'S, 144 Water street.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO NEW and second-hand Engines and Boilers, 2 Portable and 1 small Upright; also, 1 Saw Mill, with Portable Engine. T. CARLIN.

FOR SALE—SHIN'S PATENT Watchman's Clock and Time Detector. The best and cheapest watcher of the watchman made. Price, $15. Send for Circular to M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—LOT WITH FRAME House, situated on Bishop street, Mount Washington, about three minutes' walk from Incline plane; beautiful, healthy and pleasant location. For terms call on JOHN McDOWELL, Real Estate Agent, No. 7 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—FORTY SUPERIOR Second-hand Boilers, in good order, ranging from 30 inches to 44 inches in diameter; and 10 feet to 40 feet long; double-flued and cylinder. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street. WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FLOUR MILL—One of the best in Ohio, situated on Mad river, with 30 feet fall. Three run of 4 feet French Burrs; first-class Machinery; large Custom and Jobbing Trade; 11 Acres Bottom Land; two Dwelling Houses and Barns. Price $10,000. Write for description. CHARLES FOLSOM, Zanesfield, Logan county, Ohio.

FOR SALE—TWO BUILDING LOTS in Thirty-second ward; also, four Lots on Liberty avenue; three Lots on Mary street; two Lots on Center street, with Frame Dwelling of 4 Rooms, Cellar and Attic, all situate in the Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—NO. 245 ALLEGHENY avenue, Allegheny city. The House is new; the Lot 24x148 feet to a paved alley; the neighborhood first-class. The House has 10 Apartments, and is neatly and conveniently planned, in short, it is all that could be desired for a neat and comfortable House. Will be sold very low, as the owner is about moving to Philadelphia. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY AT Fleming Station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, known as the "Acid Works." The Works are in complete running order, and ready to commence production in a few days. Besides the buildings necessary for manufacturing purposes, there is a good Dwelling of 9 Rooms for Manager, and 23 Acres of Ground. Will be sold as a whole or divided, and to the right man this is a rare chance to make money. For further information apply to

THOS. F. STEWART,
Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS—107 Acres of Land adjoining Beaver Falls Borough, Beaver county, Pa., 10 minutes' walk from Railroad Station. Three veins of good Coal; bank opened; 70 Acres Improved; 37 Acres in Timber; good Two Story Brick House, Bank Barn, Stable, Sheds, Outhouses; good Orchard of young choice bearing trees; good Frame House at the coal bank. Will sell at a very low price. Near to good market and good neighborhood. Address ED. WITTISH, Beaver Falls and 91 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY—The beautiful homestead of John Scott, Jr., on Pine Creek, 2½ miles from Etna Station, West Penn Railway. The property consists of 76 acres of ground in a high state of cultivation. One fine dwelling of 11 rooms, another dwelling of 4 rooms, with barns, stables and other outbuildings, with three of the best orchards of all kinds of choice fruits in Western Pennsylvania. Price $30,000. The buildings and improvements alone are worth full $20,000.

Also a few of those fine 5 and 10 acre lots are yet unsold. Will also be sold cheap, or exchanged for city property. Apply to

THOS. F. STEWART,
Fifth avenue and Wood street.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—

ANDREW KLOMAN having this day sold to THOMAS M. CARNEGIE his interest in the firm of CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO., the business of that firm will be continued under the firm name of CARNEGIE BROTHERS & CO.

Pittsburgh, March 9, 1875.

☞ NOTICE—

ANDREW KLOMAN having this day sold to THOMAS M. CARNEGIE his interest in the firm of KLOMAN & CARNEGIE BROTHERS, the business of that firm will be continued under the firm name of LUCY FURNACE COMPANY.

Pittsburgh, March 9, 1865.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

☞ OFFICE OF TREASURER ALLEGHENY COUNTY,

PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1875.

In pursuance of the 21st Section of an Act relative to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State and Poor Taxes

FOR 1875,

On and After the 1st day of May, 1875.

Said Taxes can be paid at this office until the 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, with

DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT.

For prompt payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their Taxes.

There will be no Reduction allowed during the month of August. There will be

TEN PER CENT. ADDED

To all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1875.

SAMUEL KILGORE,

TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ ANCHOR SAVINGS BANK, No. 135 FIFTH AVENUE—ELECTION—An Election for Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 135 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, April 13th, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

JAS. H. SCOTT, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 30, 1875.

☞ NOTICE—THERE WILL BE A meeting of the Stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of April, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Banking House, No. 16 Sixth (St. Clair) street, for the purpose of electing Directors of said Bank and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

☞ ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION—

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,

Will be held at the General Office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, APRIL 13th, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., to hear the report of the Board, elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and act upon such other business as may be brought before them.

By order of the Board of Managers,

WM. P. SHINN, Secretary.

March 12, 1875.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co

239 and 241 LIBERTY STREET,

Having completed their arrangements for the SPRING TRADE, invite the Special Attention of City and Country Merchants to their Unusually Large and Attractive Stock of

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS!

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN PLAIN AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS!

Silks and Cashmeres,	Shawls and Skirts,
Black and Colored Alpacas,	White Goods and Linens,
Cloths and Cassimeres,	Hosiery and Gloves,
Corsets, Umbrellas, Embroideries,	Ribbons, Trimmings, &c., &c.

With the advantage of buying direct from leading manufacturers in this country and Europe, and thereby saving the large item of commission charges, they are prepared to distribute these Goods to the Trade at Package Prices. In addition to which they offer, below the market rates of the day, a large line of all the Leading Brands of

Staple Domestic Goods,

Purchased at the Low Prices at the Close of Last Season.

GEO. L. PEABODY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

THE CELEBRATED DIAMOND

AND

Great California Flours.

Also, Best Brands

Kentucky, Illinois and St. Louis White Wheat and Amber Flours,

325 LIBERTY STREET.

mth

The Snowdon Heater

INSURES

STEAM BOILERS

Against Injury caused by a Low Temperature of Feed Water.

CIRCULARS AND PRICES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,

No. 50 to 60 Third Ave., between Market and Ferry Sts.

Th

Steam Gauges, Water Gauges, Safety Valves,

GAUGE COCKS, CYLINDER COCKS, STEAM WHISTLES,
GLOBE VALVES, OIL CUPS AND LUBRICATORS,
GAS PIPE, FITTINGS, &c., &., &c.,

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY

S. CADMAN & SON,

CORNER DUQUESNE WAY AND SIXTH ST.

☞ REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS ATTENDED TO.

REMOVAL!

D. & F. S. WELTY,

Successors to WELTY BROS.,

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Mattings,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

Nos. 115 and 117 FEDERAL STREET,

Caldwell's New Building ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

FRANK L. STEPHENSON,

BROKER,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT,

16 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

Mortgages and Commercial Paper Wanted. Prompt Attention to Correspondence. A Call from Investors Solicited.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

All persons requiring Ice will find it to their advantage to use

Chautauqua Lake Ice,

Being the only LAKE ICE offered in this market this season, and at about the same rate that is charged for the inferior article.

PRICE LIST

Of Chautauqua Lake Ice Company, commencing April 1st, 1875, without advance during the season.

Office, 26th and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Per Day.	6 Deliveries.		Per Week.
10 lb	50 cts.	7 del.	60 cts.
15 lb	75 cts.	7 del.	90 cts.
20 lb	95 cts.	7 del.	1 10 cts.
25 lb	1 10 cts.	7 del.	1 30 cts.
30 lb	1 25 cts.	7 del.	1 40 cts.
35 lb	1 40 cts.	7 del.	1 55 cts.
40 lb	1 50 cts.	7 del.	1 70 cts.
50 lb	1 60 cts.	7 del.	1 90 cts.

50 lb twice a week, 60 cts. ℔ cwt.
100 lb twice a week and over, 50 cts. ℔ cwt.
50 to 100 lb per day, 50 cts. ℔ cwt.

For larger quantities call on Drivers in Wagons, or at office. TThs

H. Richard Davis

ANNOUNCES

A PUBLIC DISPLAY

OF

Road Wagons

AND

Pleasure Carriages,

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, March 29th.

WAREROOMS:

167, 169 and 171 Penn Avenue.

TThs

Manufacturing Establishment

For Sale!

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A COMPLETE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, AT ALTON, ILLINOIS,

Twenty-three miles from St. Louis, on FRIDAY, APRIL 16TH, 1875. Size of Lot, 160x100 feet. Machine Shop (four Stories) 48x100; Foundry, 46x90; Smith Shop and Office. All Brick Buildings. Machinery first-class and nearly new, suitable for any manufacturing business. $10,000 cash required, remainder on long time. Address G. C. LETCHER, 225 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Estate of FRANCIS AIKMAN, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In Bankruptcy.

JAS. MITCHELL, 319 Liberty street.

April 3, 1875. Th

JAMES PRESCOTT & SONS,

Chimney Sweeps.

We also set Grates and do job Bricklaying. We also sell the Magic Cooking Range. All orders left at No. 19 Isabella street or at the Toll House of Suspension Bridge will receive prompt attention.

McCULLY & HUNTER,

Engineers and Surveyors.

Dispatch Building, No. 69 Fifth Avenue.

☞ LAYING OUT AND FURNISHING WORKING PLANS FOR MINES A SPECIALTY.

WALTER ANDERSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

(DIAMOND BANK BLOCK.)

NO. 1 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1875. April. 1875.

NEW SPRING STYLES

SILK AND FUR

HATS!

FOR

Wholesale & Retail Trade,

JUST RECEIVED AT

Palmer's Hat House,

151 WOOD ST.

WM. B. HAYS & SON,

PORK PACKERS.

BACON, MESS PORK, DRIED BEEF, LARD, LARD OIL, CARBON OILS,

CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

STAR-ANCHOR BRAND EXTRA SUGAR-CURED HAMS.

281 and 283 LIBERTY STREET.

1p

REMOVAL.

THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,

43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

WINDOW GLASS,

OF ALL SIZES, CUT TO ORDER.

VIALS, BOTTLES, AND DEMIJOHNS.

FRUIT JARS,

OF OLD AND RELIABLE PATENTS.

Prices to suit times. Quality and Style equal to any made in the country.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

500 bbls. Choice Brands Flour;
1,000 New Flour Barrels (empty);
6 bbls. Choice Roll Butter;
5 half bbls. Choice Roll Butter;
30 tubs Choice Roll Butter;
15 bbls. Choice Dried Peaches;
10 bbls. Choice Dried Apples;
100 bags Prime Timothy Seed;

And are daily receiving consignments of Butter, Eggs and Produce generally.

JOHN A. FINNEY,

112 SECOND AVENUE.

1p

BEAUTY

Is as essential to a lady's face as soap suds. It comes not with vesper bells, a mother's prayers, or French corsets; is not always found at the garden gate, or swinging in the lane; with elegant attire, or orange blossoms, but surely comes with TOILETINE.

Tulp P. O. Box 12. DE LA BANTA, Agent.

E. M. BUTZ,

ARCHITECT.

Removed to 64 and 66 Federal Street,

Over Girard Savings Bank, Allegheny, Pa.

A Premium of $500 in Gold

Will be paid for a new compilation of a first-class Spelling Book. For particulars apply for circular to

BENJAMIN SINGERLY,
Harrisburg or Pittsburgh.

Glass Shades, for Wax Flowers, &c.,

Round, Square and Oval, with Stands.

A full assortment just opened, at

J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.'S,
180 LIBERTY ST., near Sixth.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1875.

IN A political sense Connecticut is still the land of wooden hams and nutmegs.

GEN. SHERIDAN is again in New Orleans, probably on account of the disturbances on the Mexico-Texas border.

THE Ohio Democrats talk of nominating the great American rhetorical squirt, CAREY, "the horney-handed," for Lieutenant Governor of the State.

THE prospects for negotiating the new United States bonds in the hands of the syndicate are reported by the Treasury authorities to have considerably improved.

WHY not have a spelling match between the various aspirants for the Democratic Presidential nomination, and as each misses compel him to withdraw? That would be a real service to the country.

THE duties received on imports at the Philadelphia Custom House last week amounted to $263,274 60. The duties received during March aggregated $987,295 54, against $826,801 08 for the corresponding month last year, an increase of $160,494 37.

THE Republicans of New Hampshire went into their fight upon a platform plainly and emphatically against a third term, and they were successful; the Republicans of Connecticut ignored that question, and have been beaten worse than ever. Comment is unnecessary.

THE women of Boston paid more taxes last year than all the men who voted for and elected Governor GASTON. So says WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH in his pamphlet on the "Taxation of Women in Massachusetts." And yet that State says to these women, who, being the equals in every respect of men, desire to vote and consider it to be one of the highest of all duties to vote—"You shall not."

THE effect of the whisky tax imposed last session strengthened our revenue receipts during February and March, but they are now reported to be fast falling down to the usual average. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue thinks the distilleries will exhaust their supply of whisky that came under the old tax, by the end of the current fiscal year, after which the increased tax will considerably augment the revenues of the Government.

"A DEMOCRATIC Governor, Bedle, of New Jersey, leads off in appointing a colored man to a State office. He has appointed Adam Ray, colored, a notary public for the city of Newark."—*Ex.*

Nonsense. Governor HARTRANFT appointed Mr. NESBIT, a colored citizen of Altoona, to be a notary, several years since; and, his term expiring this last winter, he was reappointed and confirmed by the unanimous vote of the Senate, the Democrats all voting for his confirmation.

GOVERNOR TILDEN, of New York, has followed up his brave and ringing message against the canal robbers of that State by pardoning TWEED's henchman, the Tammany forger INGERSOLL, who had yet a period of three years to serve in the State prison. Suppose it should chance to turn out that the Governor's attack upon the canal ring was simply a feint to cover the fulfillment of certain pledges to the Boss? This is a world of stratagems and surprises.

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY, being a Prince of the Church, is inclined to put on princely airs. He has ordered a "State" carriage, and the newspapers report the material, color, shape, fit, cost and elegance of his new clothes, and the magnificence of his red hat, just as if he were a real prince. We may add, for the benefit of the Associated Press reporters at New York, that we do not care what the Cardinal wears, nor what he does, and that a little more actual news, and a little less of MCCLOSKEY would be quite acceptable. It may suit some people to worship this kind of aristocracy; but we have learned not to put our trust in princes, and we have as little regard for the American kind as for any other.

UNDER the impression that they shall carry the country next year, the Democrats are already throwing out reactionary hints and feelers, in the direction of the unsettling of the results of the war. One of their Northern papers says: "That the country would be far better for the curtailing of some of the rights lately conferred upon the freedmen, no thoughtful person can doubt. There is nothing so dangerous to a republic as universal suffrage." When the record of that party is taken into consideration—how doggedly it resisted every effort to make the colored man a voter, to give him free schools, and throw around him the protection of citizenship—such utterances as the above take on an importance greater than inheres in reflective sayings, simply. They embody a purpose and embrace a threat, to be put into execution at the earliest opportunity.

THE law providing for a convention to revise the Constitution of North Carolina, passed by the Legislature of that State at its late session, was restrictive; that is to say, every delegate is required to subscribe to an oath not to do anything impairing the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, or the Reconstruction acts, or in any way recognize the rebel debt, payment for slaves or abridging the terms of any of the present officeholders. The tarheel Democracy now, however, insist that these restrictions are wholly illegal and inoperative. This is exactly what was to have been looked for. Several weeks ago we said that the only excuse for the assembling of the convention was to be found in the desire of the Democratic leaders of the State to return to the proscriptive constitutional forms which prevailed before the war. For saying so, we were sharply taken to task by a number of Bourbon sheets. What do they think of the case, now?

WITH the St. Louis *Republican* the wish is father to the thought. Doubtless that paper, in common with the Democratic press generally, would be delighted beyond measure to learn that all the legislation for the protection of the loyal people of the South, had under the constitutional amendments, had been pronounced unconstitutional and void. It, is, however, entirely in error in stating, as it does editorially in a late issue, that, in the case of the United States against CRUIKSHANK, IRWIN and HADNOT, from Louisiana, which came up before the United States Supreme Court a week ago yesterday on a decision of the lower court, being a question under the Enforcement act, as to whether persons found guilty of conspiring to prevent duly qualified citizens from voting are guilty of a crime against the United States, "the Court decided that the indictment could not be sustained under the Enforcement act, nor under the Fourteenth amendment; the State of Louisiana had passed no law abridging any of the rights of citizens, and there was, therefore, no violation of the amendent." The words which the *Republican* puts into the mouth of the Court were, actually, a part of the argument of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of counsel for the defendants in error. The Court still holds the case under advisement, and, in view of the importance of the principle involved, it will probably be several weeks before an opinion is pronounced.

THE late phenomenal winter, with its long-sustained, excessive cold, is now happily past. In a recent report of Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics for New York city, he says, in speaking of the exceptional character of the season, alike in that and other cities from which he receives mortuary returns, that everywhere, from Shreveport, in Louisiana, to Stockholm, in Northern Europe, a noticeable increase in the death rate marked the continuance and follows in the wake of the winter. He says:

> "It has been especially heavy in deaths from pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases. The weather has been very cold, and also saturated with moisture at all times. While the temperature did not indicate any specially low temperature, the skin and mucous membranes of the lungs, throat and other passages suffered on account of the humidity of the atmosphere. In New York city the total percentage of deaths will be from 12 to 15 per cent. additional, and in the special classes of diseases most fatal the ratio has been doubled. Fever cases have been very rare. Typhoid has been almost a matter of chance. In diphtheria the mortality has assumed the virulence of an epidemic. Our reports from Edinburgh, Glasgow, London, Liverpool, Dublin, Vienna and Hamburg all show that this particular class of diseases have been specially fatal there. Paris has been more fortunate, owing to the admirable sanitary regulations in force there."

Dr. HARRIS considers that the effects of the winter have not stopped yet, by any means, and he estimates that about as many as have already succumbed will date their death sickness from colds contracted during the recent cold spell. For the next fifteen years, he says, consumption will carry off persons whose lungs first showed the germs of tubercular deposits this past winter. This is a serious side of the question, and people who have colds should hasten to get rid of them as speedily as possible, by breathing pure dry air and getting their whole system in sound health.

THE RESULT OF ABANDONING HOME RULE.

The people of the District of Columbia had a local government, a year or two since, which managed the local affairs of the District, levied the taxes, carried on public improvements, maintained the police, and attended to all the petty details of city government. But, suffrage was universal; and the blue-blooded aristocrats could not brook the idea of being ruled in their local affairs by negroes and non-property holders. They protested that their taxes were enormous; that they were crushed by their burdens; and that there was no hope for their escape so long as universal suffrage was adhered to. They therefore besought Congress to wipe out the local government altogether, and give them a Commission of eminent men to carry on the government under powers conferred upon it by Congress. The sensational press aided them in this request by the manufacture of blood-and-thunder stories, and Congress, under the lead of such demagogues as FOSTER, of Ohio, WILSON, of Indiana, and PHELPS, of New Jersey, gave the blue-blooded politicians just what they asked for—a Commission with full executive powers, backed up by a new tax law to which, while it was under consideration, they made no objection.

For a while the swallow-tailed gentry were happy. They had got rid of universal suffrage. They were no longer in terror of being taxed by non-property holders, and they had a Commission of three eminent gentlemen, to whom no one could take exceptions. The vulgar theory that the right of self-government belongs to the people had beeen exploded; and the right of the minority to rule being thus established, they felt that a great principle had been vindicated, and they could therefore rest easy and contented.

Their ease and contentment, however, were of short duration. At this present writing they are far from being happy. The tax law passed by Congress is more burdensome and grievous, it seems, than the taxes imposed under the sway of popular suffrage, and the Commission finds itself powerless to remedy the evil. It has no legislative powers, and can merely execute the laws as it finds them. The blue-bloods and swallow-tails are in despair. They have held public meetings; passed resolutions; appointed committees; consulted attorneys; and have kicked up a terrible fuss, generally; yet no door of relief is opened to them. They have made their bed; and human ingenuity cannot save them from lying in it.

We sympathize with these poor tax-payers, in view of the heaviness of their self-imposed burden; but we are not sorry that they have thereby been taught a wholesome lesson. In their eagerness to get rid of a government which they could not control, they trampled under foot the sacred right of the people to manage their own affairs in their own way; and in resorting, as they were compelled to do when they voluntarily abandoned this right, to the absolute authority of Congress, they shut their own mouths against any effort at remonstrance. A people which voluntarily gives up its own privileges, has no right to complain, when it feels the heavy hand of the authority it has itself invoked.

The right of local self-government is the only protection which any community has against imposition. There may be great difficulty, sometimes, in securing this protection; but the remedy for that does not consist in throwing it off altogether. The nabobs of Washington were naturally restive under the rule of men who, but a few years ago, were their slaves; but that grew out of a want of faith in the Democratic principle of human rights, rather than out of any wrongs inflicted upon them; and they are very justly punished for their haste in abandoning a great principle solely to gratify their prejudices and personal dislikes.

THE Catholic clergy of Ohio seem to have entered the political field, openly, and mean to array their church as a political power. The Catholic *Telegraph*, of Cincinnati, the official organ of Archbishop PURCELL, publishes in its latest issue the following official command:

"The unbroken, solid vote of the Catholic citizens of this State will be given to the Democracy at the fall election."

The Archbishop himself, is equally outspoken. In a recent conversation, speaking of the members of the Legislature who voted against the enactment of the Geghan bill, he said:

"We shall judge them by their own record, out of their own mouths we shall condemn them, if possible, to the retirement of private life. They assailed us in the dearest and most sacred rights of manhood; and we shall hold them to a strict accountability. *They have dug their political graves; it will not be our fault if they do not fill them.*

"*When any of them appear again in the political arena we will put upon them a brand that every Catholic citizen will understand.* On the other hand, Catholics will never forget those who were not swayed by the sectarian madness of the hour; who strongly planting themselves on the justice of the bill, defied intimidation; who were proof against the corruption of bigotry; who saw the right and unswervingly adhered to it. We shall be their political friends in the hour of need."

The Cleveland *Leader* of Tuesday gives an instance of the practical operation of this threat. Referring to the election on Monday last, it says:

"Mr. Martin Foran, Democratic candidate for City Prosecutor, found out yesterday how it goes to be one of the men with a brand upon him that the Catholics understand. While a member of the Constitutional Convention, last year, Mr. Foran opposed with great ability and clearness the proposition to abolish that clause of the Constitution which prohibits the division of the school fund for sectarian purposes. Although a devout Catholic, Mr. Foran had the sense to see that this high-handed, grasping policy which inspires the effort to divide the school fund, was contrary to the spirit of free education, and would in the end be disastrous to his church. Mark now the sequel. By that act Mr. Foran made himself a marked man. Yesterday, at ten o'clock, Father Smyth, the Catholic member of the Board of Education, appeared at the polls of the Eighth ward, and forbade the Catholic voters there to vote for Mr. Foran. From that moment every Catholic voter scratched the name of Foran. We see in all this how perfect is the discipline of the Catholics, how deadly is their enmity toward every man in public life whom they cannot use. We are coming to a plain, direct issue with the Jesuits in this country one of these days."

THE following is a verbatim copy of the rules and regulations drawn up by the school board of a certain district in Michigan, and published in the local paper. If anybody believes the *buchstabierenfieber*, or spelling mania, is not epidemic up in that region, let him read and be convinced:

1st) School to commenc at nine O.clock A. M. and close at four P. M. School to be kept quiet dureing School hours.

2ed) No Swareing nor quarling at reecess nor noon times or at School. No throwing of stones or snow balls arund the school house or in it.

3ed) No Children to be allowed to come to School with sore eys or other Catching Deseses. No Schollars to be allowd to goe into the neabering houses ecept it be nessiery.

4t) No ink to be allowd to be Spilt or thron about on the Desks of any of the School furniture. No scratching of Desks or marking of the same in any way or any of the School furniture.

5th) Children must render strict Obedence to thair teacher.

6th) all children that willful brake any of theas Rules must be punished by thair teacher in any way she may See fit provided it Shall be in acordenc with the priamary School laws.

* * *

A NEW YORK paper recently printed a wondrous scheme for preventing floods on the Lower Mississippi, which has been extensively copied in the Southern press. The scheme gravely proposes the building of eighty dams "at an estimated cost of less than $500,000" (!!) on the Upper Mississippi, which dams are to turn 14,392 square miles of swamp into a big reservoir. Then, when a flat boat wants to go down the river, an inch of water will be let out to float it down. When there is danger of a flood at New Orleans, however, the reservoirs will be tight, and so, says the veracious journal, all the danger will be removed! There are one or two little objections to this plan. In the first place, the Upper Mississippi is a third-class stream, and a flood which would sweep the eighty dams to Jericho would not by itself raise the water-level at New Orleans six inches. Then, again, the floods on the lower part of the river are due to those on the Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, and Red rivers. Unless a man with a tin pail is detailed to dip up each of these streams before it reaches the Mississippi, we fear Southern plantations would not be safe. However, if the plan is adopted, the ears of the genius who devised it would do excellently well for two of the dams.—*Chicago Tribune.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Short and sweet. The New England maple sugar crop.

During his long pontificate Pius IX. has buried 104 cardinals.

The latest word-mongering outrage is "disestablishmentarian."

What's in a name? The meekest man in St. Louis is called Muchwrath.

"Lightning peckers" is what they now call telegraph operators for short.

Civil Rights. A colored boy was the victor in a recent Iowa spelling match.

England proposes to introduce street cars moved by means of clock work. They will run regularly.

The kind of air they have down South, these days, is "heavy with the fragrance of jessamine."

The Leavenworth *Times* informs its readers that Catholics in New Hampshire are "illegible" to office.

Teaching convicts a trade is the only sort of compulsory education against which there is no objection.

The recently captured Todd county (Ky) Ku-Klux nearly all confessed, and will all go to the penitentiary.

It is no wonder that trade is reviving in Boston. The papers of that city are crowded with advertisements.

Since the State became Democratic one half of Texas has grown disgusted with the other half and wants a divorce.

The Hudson river is breaking up, and at New York new life is being infused into all the veins and arteries of commerce.

The South Wales strikers are enduring extreme privations, the women and children of course being the chief sufferers.

The question of reviving the *National Intelligencer* is discussed by friends in Washington of that ancient journalistic fossil.

The next annual meeting of the American Social Science Association will commence at Detroit, May 11th, and continue four days.

The complex English balloting system, which has been on trial only a year or two, is to be investigated by a Parliamentary committee.

The English Council of Foreign Bondholders announces that arrangements have been made to liquidate and adjust the State debt of Alabama.

The New York Catholics are urged to remember that they must make Cardinal McCloskey a big present on account of his new rank. Faugh!

This is the season of the year when Methodist ministers think of moving. Where, is generally left to Providence, aided by a church committee.

A New York coal company is about beginning to mine anthracite coal at Dora, Va., their lands amounting to over a hundred thousand acres.

Growing healthier. The total number of deaths in Chicago last year was 8,025, a decrease of 1,532 compared with 1873, and 2,144 compared with 1872.

It never rains but it pours. The relations between the Countess Guiccioli and Lord Byron are to be made the subject of a forthcoming publication.

London papers attribute the success of Messrs. Moody and Sankey principally to the musical capabilities of the latter, who is an excellent hymn singer.

Democratic candidates for the Presidency are becoming as numerous as Italian organ-grinders. The loquacious and windy Lamar, of Mississippi, is the latest.

The lower branch of the South Carolina Legislature voted a gratuity of $300 to the chaplain for praying "*with credit to himself and satisfaction to the House.*"

The Indiana Supreme Court has gravely decided that "there is no difference in saying that 'the liquor was intoxicating' and saying that it was 'intoxicating liquor.'"

Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, of New York, has donated $100,000 for the establishment of a Home for Aged and Infirm Persons of the Evangelical Lutheran denomination.

The Cincinnati papers are crowded with advertisements, which shows that people may be wise, notwithstanding that they do elect a Democratic municipal government.

Notwithstanding that the English are going to make a cannon which will throw a ball thirteen miles, the cheapest way is to get close up to a man and knock him down with a club.

It is said that fifty per cent. of the nurserymen of Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, with nearly as large a proportion of those of Missouri and Minnesota, are either bankrupt or badly crippled.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island holds that every owner of land through which water flows is entitled to receive the water, uncorrupted in quality, from riparian proprietors above him.

Last month there arrived at the port of New York 6,477 immigrants, of whom 4,203 were males and 2,274 females; against 6,058 immigrants 4,018 being males and 3,040 females, during March 1874.

A number of persons who have for years been carrying on extensive operations in forging deeds and bleeding property owners by casting a cloud upon their titles, have lately been arrested in Illinois.

A compliment to be proud of. Professor Proctor, the astronomer, says: "There must be in America at least three times as great a proportion of reading and thinking men to the entire population as there is in England."

PERSONAL.

Theodore Tilton has been invited to deliver the address at the Morrisville, Vermont, Fourth of July celebration.

The English *Court Circular*, of March 20th, says that "Mr. Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., son of the President of the United States, was among the persons presented at the court."

Vice President Wilson is about to start on an extended trip through a portion of the country he has never visited. Going first directly to St. Louis he will proceed from there to Arkansas, where he will spend about a week. Returning he will go to Memphis, Nashville, Louisville and other places in the South, intending to be absent about three weeks. He will go to Europe for the entire summer, sailing about the last of the month.

A curious illustration of the vicissitudes of fortune was the re-employment by Mayor Wickham, of New York, last week, of a woman named Mrs. Thompson as scrub-woman, who, since she occupied that position, some years ago, has driven in her carriage and had liveried servants to wait on her. Her husband took the contract to supply the marble for A. T. Stewart's new residence. The contract was made before the war, and resulted in the financial ruin of Mr. Thompson, whose mind became affected by his losses, and he died insane, and now his wife is restored to her humble position.

The New York *Herald* of Tuesday gives an interesting sketch of the oldest lawyer in the country, and perhaps in the world, Hon. Elbert, Herring, who hast just celebrated his ninety-eighth birthday. He remembers New York when the city did not extend much beyond Ann street, when the most fashionable people resided below Wall street, when Bridewell jail stood on the site of City Hall, and when the city was not half the size of Allegheny. Mr. Herring has lived in New York for more than ninety years, was admitted to the bar in 1798, and was a judge of the Marine Court the year Napoleon became Emperor of France. Charles O'Conor, now an old and illustrious man, was a student in his office. Mr. Herring was also Commissioner of Indian Affairs—the first that ever held that position.

General Spinner is of German parentage, although born in New York, and although he is the last person whom, to look at, would suggest anything romantic, yet there hovers over his early childhood and around his parents' career a very charming little love story. His father studied for the priesthood, and entered a monastery with the determination to bid farewell to the world, the flesh, and his Satanic majesty. But the trustful blue eyes of a German *Madchen* looked up bewitchingly at him, between each *pater noster*, until his beads were forgotten, and glimpses of golden hair and Marguerite fairness occupied the hours apportioned out for penance and mortification of spirit. It turned out as such affairs almost always do—earthly love conquered the spiritual vows of the devotee, and, to escape the maledictions and persecution of his brotherhood, he married his charmer and came to America, that blessed land of the free and home for such wanderers. And Francis E. Spinner was the eldest born of this love marriage.

THE large population of the British Islands and the comparatively smalll breadth of land devoted to agricultural production has made the British people dependent upon outside contributions for deficiencies of their food supply. The estimate is made that in 1874, the value of cattle, dairy produce, provisions and grain imported into the British Islands equalled, if it did not exceed the entire agricultural rental of the kingdom. Since 1840, so steadily have the food imports been growing, that the importation of breadstuffs has increased five-fold; of barley, nearly that much; of oats, seven-fold; of butter and cheese, six-fold, and of provisions, fifty-fold. The United States have been contributing the greater part of this outside supply to Great Britain.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NATURE AND CULTURE. By Harvey Rice. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

These essays are upon the whole creditable to the author, and although not marked with anything remarkable or original, grave issues are treated with a quiet dignity of tone that entitles them to the respect of thoughtful minds. The essay on "Woman and Her Sphere" is worthy of commendation, and not the least creditable feature, is the wholesome views of the author as to wife and mother. Some views on education and kindred subjects will call out diverse views. The essays are "Nature and Her Lessons," "Woman and Her Sphere," "Education and its Errors," "America and Her Future," "Life and its Aspirations," and "Mission Monument and its Dedication."

SONGS OF JOY. A Collection of Hymns and Tunes, especially adapted for Praise, Prayer, and Camp Meetings, Revivals, Christian Associations, and Family Worship. By J. H. Tenney. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This excellent selection commends itself, as many of the pieces are great favorites, and it is evidently prepared with such care as to merit the approbation of all lovers of music. It contains old music as well as new.

GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENES IN THE UNITED STATES; or, Glimpses of Home After Thirteen Years Abroad. By H. Fuller, Editor of the "Cosmopolitan," etc. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The writer of these "Transformation Scenes" is an old editor, and author of several works. The opening chapter narrates his voyage to Old England in 1861, and his return to New York in the spring of 1874, and then follows a sketch of the sights he witnessed in striking contrast to what he had beheld in the summer of 1861. Nearly half of the volume is so occupied, and the remainder comprises short articles on cosmopolitan miscellaneous subjects. Mr. Fuller was always noted as a racy writer and handled a versatile pen. Many things may cause dissent in the mind of the reader, and some of the views are not in harmony with the "Word of God." The style is profuse and racy.

YOUNG FOLKS' HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson, author of "Malbone," etc. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

The author seeks to give an outline history of the United States, in a clear and simple manner, for young and old. It opens with a rapid view of the early history of the country, the Mound-builders, the Indians and the Northmen. Next fifty pages are given to our colonial history, followed by the Revolutionary period, down to the adoption of the Constitution, then a brief history of the several administrations under the Constitution, from Washington to the close of Polk's incumbency. The graceful style of Mr. Higginson is to be seen throughout. Without detailing dates and names, it dwells more upon the events of the day. It ought to be popular and command a large circulation.

THE LIFE OF FRANKLIN. Written by himself. Edited from original manuscripts, and from his printed corrections and other writings. By John Bigelow. 3 vols. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

A quarter of a century ago almost every reading youth enjoyed the luxury of perusing the Life of Franklin, especially that period covering his apprenticeship up to his entrance into the public service in foreign countries. He was held up as the model in virtue, industry, morality and honesty. His wise maxims and sayings never ceased to possess admiration. Dr. Franklin began the memoirs of his own life and on reaching England in 1757, as agent of the colony of Pennsylvania, he ceased writing. From that period until 1785 he resided abroad. During this time his extensive correspondence was chiefly of an official character, and yet from this source his biographers have drawn largely. After his return to this country, for the space of five years, much of his correspondence was with residents in the Old World. The advantages of this most excellent work should be estimated for the reasons that the chief collection of Franklin's writings by Mr. Spark has been many years out of print, and but few have copies of that work; the edition was too voluminous and expensive, and but five thousand copies were printed, which was absorbed thirty years ago, and the autobiographical portions of Franklin's writings filled ten bulky volumes. In this best edition, Mr. Bigelow has condensed the matter of other writers, besides the bulky manuscripts placed at his disposal, and prepared the whole in the convenient form of a continuous narrative. The object was not to displace or replace any other of the numerous biographies, but to furnish a work that will help to increase the admiration of the man and learn more of his writings. Mr. Bigelow's journalistic experience, scholarly attainments and diplomatic career eminently fitted him for the work, which is justly pronounced as a fine specimen of successful book-making. There is an elegance in style and happy blending of the wise sayings of Franklin which gives it the flavor of a charming romance. No public or private library is complete without it.

THE FORTUNE SEEKER; OR, THE BRIDAL DAY. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, author of "How He Won Her," etc. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a love story of the most glowing type, in which we have pictures of Southern life. The characters, as in all her writings, are very strongly drawn and fairly stand out like sculptured marble. This is the fourth volume of the new edition of her works and is a stout duodecimo volume of 500 pages.

THE FAIR PURITAN. An Historical Romance of the Days of Witchcraft. By Henry William Herbert (Frank Forrester), Author of "The Brothers," etc. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is a degree of witchery hanging around this weird-like story, which fascinates the reader. It recounts events which transpired in the days of witchcraft in New England, and though of a sombre topic, the brilliant "Frank Forrester" has made the characters fairly breathe with life. The central characters of the black art are strongly drawn. "The Fair Puritan" was prepared in 1856, while he yet lived, and but recently the stereotype plates have been discovered. The story condemns Puritanic notions and furnishes a vivid picture of the stirring times. Throughout may be traced the graceful hand of the lamented author, who was noted for his sprightliness as a writer.

THE LAW AND THE LADY.—By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc. With illustrations. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Attention has already been called to this charming romance. It is life-like, and deals with events with a tragic form and severity of style that indicates the genius of this great novelist. Great and grave questions are presented and disposed of as none but a gifted author could do. There is a happy blending of the dainty word painting with tough questions bearing on law and society.

AN INGENIOUS but rather complex system of lighting buildings is suggested by the *Scientific American* as among the probabilities of the future. Given, say, a large hotel to be furnished with light, the plan suggested is, instead of laying a network of gaspipes leading to the different rooms and to different burners in each room, according to the present method, to have the light of the whole building generated in one place, say the main ventilating shaft, for the utilizing of the surplus heat. The distribution of the light would be effected by means of reflectors, each throwing into its appropriate tube a bundle of rays—made parallel by a lens—sufficiently intense to flood the room to which they were directed with a pure white radiance, which could be turned on or off, or graduated, by simply pressing a knob or turning a key. In size the light tubes need be no greater than ordinary gaspipes, and even much smaller since all the light required for the largest room might be transmitted to the reflector as an extremely slender beam. The terminal lenses would close the tube against smoke and dust, which would dim the reflectors at the angles, and by keeping the inclosed air pure and dry the absorption of light would be inappreciable.

* * *

The school for girls lately established by the third wife of the Khedive of Egypt, which is one of the greatest innovations the country of the Pharaohs has ever seen, is turning out a great success. It is free to all, and when it had been open only four months there were two hundred and six boarders and one hundred day scholars, all Arabs or slaves. They discard the Oriental veil, and are dressed in frocks, pinafores and shoes, in English fashion, and they sit, not squatting on the ground, but at desks.

The Great Tribunal.

Public opinion is the great tribunal by which the value of all discoveries is judged. Its favorable verdict long ago stamped Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as the leading invigorant and alterative of the age, and the truthfulness of that decision is constantly receiving fresh corroboration in the shape of results, the most complete and satisfactory, accomplished in our very midst. Tribute to its efficacy as a remedy for indigestion, constipation, nervous complaints, sleeplessness, general debility, rheumatism and kidney disorders pour in from every quarter; physicians emphatically commend it as a remedy for the most inorganic maladies, and the press indorses the dictum of the profession. Thus the popularity of the reigning tonic-stimulant of America is constantly widening, despite the invectives fulminated against spirituous preparations by the vendors of mock temperance bitters, which the public some time since discovered to be fermented rubbish, and the sales of which are rapidly on the wane.

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Have Just Opened at their
NEW STORE,
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ALLEGHENY,
A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
SEASONABLE
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Which Buyers will find well worthy of Inspection before making their purchases.

BLACK SILKS,
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Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. TThs

LEGAL.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

In the matter of the Partition of the Real Estate of JOHN CRAWFORD, deceased, Writ of Partition or Valuation. No. 6, Sept. T., 1874.

To Edward Crawford, Sarah Elizabeth Crawford, intermarried with R. J. McClure, Almeda Maria Crawford, Emily J. Crawford, intermarried with D. C. Tichnor and R. J. McClure, Executor.

You are hereby notified that an Inquisition will be held in pursuance of the above mentioned Writ of Partition or Valuation, on the premises in Twenty-second ward, city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., to make partition to and among the heirs of said deceased in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, &c., at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN H. HARE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Feb. 16, A. D. 1875. Th

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Estate of JAMES M. LAMBING, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, at No. 2340, in Bankruptcy.

ROBERT P. CRAWFORD,
Parker City, Pa.
March 29, 1875. Th

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$12,000	for	$2 00
$12,000	for	$2 00
$100,000	for	$20 00
$100,000	for	$20 00

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES!
On the 15th Day of Each Month during 1875, will be Drawn the $2
SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY!
Capital Prize, $12,000.
10,290 Prizes, Amounting to $100,000.
TICKETS ONLY $2 00.
TRY A TICKET IN THIS LIBERAL SCHEME.
$1,200,000 in Prizes.
Capital Prize, $100,000!
11,590 Prizes, Amounting to $1,200,000!
Will be Drawn............June 30, 1875
Will be Drawn............Sept. 30, 1875
Will be Drawn............Dec. 31, 1875
Whole Tickets, $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.
Prizes payable in full and no postponement of drawing take place.
Address for Tickets and Circulars,
MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
P. O. Box 2446. TThs

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

Attractive Display
TO-DAY OF
Medium and Finest Qualities
OF
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS
At Exceedingly Low Prices.
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,
At 25c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c and 75c.
These Goods are unsurpassed for Good Value in any city in the Union.
All-Wool Black Cashmeres,
At 62½c, 75c, 85c, $1 00 and upward.
Most Decided Bargains offered at all the Prices named.
New Dress Silks.
Bargains in Black Dress Silks, from $1 to $1 50.
Bargains in Best Black Dress Silks, all qualities.
New Grey and Black Striped Silks.
New Black and White Striped Silks.
New Plain Colored Dress Silks.
Everything New and Desirable in
Plain Suitings and Dress Goods.
Plaid Suitings and Dress Goods.
Diagonals, Serges and Stripes.
Mourning Dress Goods,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CHILDREN'S DRESS GOODS,
GREAT VARIETY.
New and Desirable Dress Goods,
From 10c to 25c per yard.
Ladies' New Spring Suits!
Latest Styles, of All Materials, Made Up in Best Manner.
NEW JACKETS, SACQUES, &c.,
NEW SPRING SHAWLS,
MOURNING SHAWLS.
William Semple,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

CARPETS.

CARPETS!
APRIL 1, 1875.
McFarland, Collins and Co
NEW SPRING PATTERNS,
Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.
New No. 101 Fifth Ave.,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.

CARPETS!
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.
Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS; also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., is not surpassed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.
Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!
The Best Styles,
Choicest Colors,
Latest Novelties,
Lowest Prices!
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Bridge Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received in the Office of the County Controller until

MONDAY, APRIL 19th, 1875,

For the Construction of the Masonry and Superstructure of FIVE COUNTY HIGHWAY BRIDGES OF WOOD, at the following points:

One over Whisky run, near Mansfield, in Scott township; three over Plum creek, at Milltown, Miskimmons & Gerlocks; one over Thompson's run, at Hamilton's Mill, between Wilkins and Patton townships.

And also, for the REPAIRING AND REPLACING OF AN IRON BRIDGE, between the Boroughs of Mansfield and Chartiers.

And for the ERECTION OF A NEW IRON BRIDGE over Pine creek, between the Boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna, with clear span of 90 feet between abutments, extreme width 34 feet, carriage way 24 feet in width, sidewalks 5 feet in width each, working capacity 80 lbs., per square foot of carriage way, factor of safety 5, exclusive of weight of bridge. Hydraulic Cement furnished to contractors at cost of county, to be delivered in the city of Pittsburgh.

Plans and Specifications of the Wooden Structures will be found in the office of the County Engineer, Court House, on and after WEDNESDAY, April 7th inst. By order of Commissioners.

J. B. STILLEY,
County Engineer.
Pittsburgh, April 5, 1875.

Iron for Landing Pier near Lewes, Del.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
1328 CHESTNUT STREET,
Philadelphia, April 2, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock M., of Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1875, for Iron for this work.

For further information apply at this office.

J. D. KURTZ, Lt. Col. of Engineers.

NEW LOCATION.
Casey & Fogarty,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
Formerly of No. 315 Liberty Street, Now Occupy the
WELL KNOWN WAREHOUSE
HERETOFORE OCCUPIED BY ROBERT AND S. H. WATSON & CO.,
No. 339 Liberty St., Cor. of Tenth
With Complete Stock of different manufactures and all ages of PURE RYE WHISKY, together with BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, &c. Can furnish Retailers with Complete Outfit.
GIVE US A CALL.
The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

J. OL'R FLOWER,
DENTIST,
REMOVED TO 140 PENN AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TThs

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

Housekeepers and Families!
WILL FIND
Unprecedented Good Bargains
IN
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
White and Colored Table Linens.
Linen Towelings, Towels and Napkins.
White and Colored Bed Quilts, all kinds.
Feather and Straw Bed Tickings.
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities.
Calicos, Chintzes and Percales.
Our Prices on the above Goods, to persons buying in either small or large quantities, will always be found to be THE LOWEST.
Remarkable Bargains.
At 6¼c, some of the Best Calicos.
At 7½c, Best Calicos, good styles, by the Piece.
FULL STOCK—LOWEST PRICES IN
Carpets—all kinds.
Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.
Rugs, Mats, Drugget Cloths, &c.
Husk and Cotton Mattresses.
Lace Curtains and Cornices.
New Buff Lace Curtains.
Window Blinds and Fixtures.
SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
JEANS, TWEEDS, &c.
Suitable for Men and Boys' Wear.
William Semple,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES
IN
Millinery and Fancy Goods!
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Hats and Bonnets,
New Shapes and Styles, either Trimmed or Untrimmed.
Choice New French Flowers,
Ribbons, all colors and widths,
New Scarfs for Ladies' Hats.
Elegant New Sash Ribbons,
New Ladies' Neck Wear,
New Hamburg Embroideries,
New Trimmings, Laces, &c.
AT 12½ CENTS,
Ladies' Windsor Neck Scarfs,
IN CHOICE SPRING COLORS.
At 37½c, Misses' Genuine Kid Gloves.
At 75c, Ladies' Genuine Kid Gloves.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Muslin Underwear,
Of Every Description and Sizes.
Victoria and Bishop Lawns.
Nainsook and Cambric Muslins.
Jaconet and Swiss Muslins.
Marseilles and P. K's.
White Skirtings, Plain and Tucked.
Infants' White Dresses, Robes, &c.
Infants' and Children's Aprons, Bibs, &c.
Infants' Cloaks, Capes and Shawls.
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
Stockings, Gloves, &c.
Complete Assortment and Lowest Prices.
William Semple,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
MARKET STREET,
WHOLESALE HOUSE.
Buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our very Complete Stock in the following Departments, to which is added daily large additions of the Most Desirable Goods in the Market, which we offer the Trade at the Lowest Eastern Figures.
Domestic Dry Goods,
Linen & Housekeeping Goods,
Cottonades, Cassimeres, Jeans,
Embroideries and Laces,
Skirts and Corsets, Trimmings,
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Millinery and Straw Goods,
Dress Goods, Shawls,
Flannels, Crashes,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Handkerchiefs, White Goods,
Ladies' Neck Ties and Scarfs,
Umbrellas, Braids, Buttons,
Combs and Small Wares.
77 and 79 Market Street.
WHOLESALE ONLY!

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C

MILLINERY
AND
STRAW GOODS!
THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS,
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.

MEDICAL.

QUICKLY CURED!
ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Proprietors are Regular Graduates of Medicine and Surgery, as Diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.
NO CURE, NO PAY.
Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, and all urinary diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases, sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address
Girard Medical Dispensary,
No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. d*

DR. WHITTIER,
302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to treat with his usual great success, all Private Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his lifelong special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicine prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 7 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1 P. M.
"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"
144 pages, fine illustrations: cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Dr. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. d*

DR. C. A. BOHANNAN
CURES all Private Diseases without the use of Mercury. Charges reasonable. Guarantees to cure "Spermatorrhea," or "Seminal Weakness in from 2 to 7 weeks time. Office No. 619 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in St. Louis in 1837.
Dr. B.'s "Treatise on Special Diseases," which fully explains the nature, causes, symptoms, etc., of Seminal Weakness, Female Complaints, Syphilis and valuable information on other delicate subjects, sent FREE in plain, sealed Envelope on receipt of stamp.

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 PENN STREET, next door to St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of twenty years' standing in this city, having cured 20,000 cases. Book and circular, 10 cents. Address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Gas Fixtures!

We are receiving our SPRING STOCK OF GAS FIXTURES, the Finest and Largest Assortment ever offered in the two cities which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Weldon & Kelly,
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
147 WOOD STREET.

Sewickley Nurseries.
Notice to Market Gardeners.
STRAWBERRY PLANTS, viz: WILSON ALBANY, CHAS. DOWNING and DOWNERS' KENTUCKY in large quantities at low rates.
MONARCH OF THE WEST, the largest and best in cultivation. Price, 50c per dozen; $3 00 per 100.
Orders mailed to Pittsburgh promptly shipped by Railroads or River.
JAMES WARDROP.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE."
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
IMPORTANT CHANGES.

On and after SUNDAY, February 14th, 1875, Trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	7:25 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:45 a m
McKeesport Ac	10:15 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:40 a m
McKeesport Ac	3:15 p m	W. Newton Ac	8:25 a m
Uniontown Ex	3:45 p m	Through Ex	10:33 a m
McKeesport Ac	4:20 p m	Uniontown Ex	10:00 a m
W. Newton Ac	5:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:00 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	5:35 p m
Through Ex	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:35 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:15 p m	Through Mail	9:20 p m
McKees't C. T.	12:45 p m	McKeesp't C. T.	10:05 a m

McKeesport Accommodation departs at 11:15 p. m., and arrives at 7:35 p. m., will run on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only.

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore Philadelphia, New York and all points east.

General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.

E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
SAML. C. HOUGH, Genl. Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, November 29th, 1874, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.
MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:51 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 12:05 p. m., Philadelphia 4:15 p. m., New York 7:35 p. m.

Day Express daily, at 7:56 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 p. m., Philadelphia 7:30 p. m., New York 10:30 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 9:10 p. m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 8:11 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:40 p. m.

Atlantic Express, daily, 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p m, Philadelphia 3:10 a m New York 6:50 a m, Baltimore 3:25 a m, Washington 6:20 a m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:20 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:25 a m, Philadelphia 6:50 a m, New York 10:10 a m.

Fast line daily, at 7:51 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 4:13 a m, Philadelphia, 8:05 a m, New York 11:15 a m, Baltimore 7:45 a m, Washington 9:07 a m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:51, 10:21, 11:46, a m, 2:41, 5:41, 6:11 and 11:11 p m. Sunday, 12:51 p m.
Brinton Accommodation, 6:06, a m, 5:01 and 9:21 p m. Sunday, 9:21 p m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation............7:16 p m
Johnstown Accommodation............3:31 p m

MAIN LINE WESTWARD

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:
Mail Train daily, except Monday............1:21 a m
Fast Line daily, except Monday............1:41 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday............6:56 a m
Cincinnati Express daily............7:41 a m
Pacific Express daily............1:41 p m
Way Passenger daily............8:21 p m
Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a m, 1:21, 3:41, 5:46 and 7:51 p m. Sunday, 10:01 a m.
Brinton Accommodation, 7:31, and 8:21 a m, 7:11 and 11:11 p m. Sunday, 7:11 p m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation............9:21 p m
Johnstown Accommodation............9:41 a m

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.
From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City,
City Time:
Mail Train, connecting for Butler............6:36 a m
Express, connecting for Butler............2:11 p m
Freeport Accommodation, 9:16 a m, and 4:46 p m. On Sunday at 12:51 p m.
Springdale Accommodation, 11:21 a m, 6:11, 8:41 and 11:16 p m.
Market Train for Butler............3:21 p m
Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):
Express, connecting from Butler............10:21 a m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler............5:46 p m
Freeport Accommodation, 8:16 a m and 1:41 p m.
On Sunday, 9:51 a m.
Springdale Accommodation, 6:51 a m, 3:43, 7:11 and 11:16 p m.
Market Train from Butler............9:11 a m

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, December 27th, 1874 Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:03 a m	McDonald's Ac	7:13 a m
Columbus Mail	7:13 a m	Washington Ac	8:23 a m
Washington Ac	8:53 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:38 a m
Pacific Express	8:03 a m	Cincinnati Ex	7:38 a m
McDonald's Ac	12:14 p m	McDonald's Ac	5:48 p m
Pittsburgh Ex	2:13 p m	Washington Ac	3:13 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:28 p m	Columbus Mail	12:33 p m
Washington Ac	4:58 p m	Fast Line	7:28 p m
Mansfield Ac	6:13 p m	Southern Ex	2:33 a m
McDonald's Ac	10:58 p m	Mansfield Ac	7:40 p m
Sunday Church Train	12:48 p m	Sunday Church Train	10:08 a m

Fast Line and Pittsburgh Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

W. L. O'BRIEN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, JR., General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after NOVEMBER 15, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13 a m	Atlantic Ex	9:33 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Clev & W Mail	6:53 a m	Chicago Ex	12:28 p m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex	7:53 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	2:43 p m
Chicago Ex	9:53 a m	Chicago Mail	3:43 p m
Clev & Whg Ex	1:53 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:53 p m
Pacific Express	2:13 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex	7:18 p m
Bellaire Ex	4:28 p m	Cleve & W Ex	7:33 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex	4:38 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	11:28 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:28 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:43 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:13 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac	1:13 p m	Enon Ac	8:48 a m
Enon Ac	3:48 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	9:58 a
Leetsdale Ac	5:13 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:18 p m
Leetsdale Ac	8:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:43 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:48 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express Leaves Daily.
Chicago Express Arrives Daily.
Fast Line Leaves Daily, Mondays excepted.
Atlantic Express Arrives Daily, Mondays excepted.
All other Trains will Leave and Arrive Daily, Sundays excepted.

J. D. LAYNG,
General Manager,
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after MONDAY, November 23d, 1874 Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, (Pittsburgh Time,) as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Hulton Ac	6:40 a m	Hulton Ac	6:30 a m
Buffalo Express	7:25 a m	Night Express	7:00 a m
Kittanning Ac	11:30 a m	Soda Works Ac	8:30 a m
Hulton Ac	2:00 p m	Kittanning Ac	10:00 a m
Titusville Ex	2:40 p m	Hulton Ac	1:30 p m
Kittanning Ac	4:30 p m	Titusville Ex	3:25 p m
Soda Works Ac	5:55 p m	Kittanning Ac	5:40 p m
Night Express	8:25 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	9:25 p m
Hulton Ac	11:00 p m	Hulton Ac	7:20 p m

Buffalo and Night Express Trains make direct connection for Buffalo.

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:35 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:23 p m, stopping at all Stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express connects at Red Bank for Brookville, Driftwood, Williamsport, and points on P. and E. R. R.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with Train on Sligo Branch, and at Sligo with Stage for Clarion and points in Clarion county.

Titusville Express North and Pittsburgh Express South connect at Red Bank with Train on Sligo Branch for Sligo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.

Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent.
THOS. M. KING, Assistant Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

Full and Complete Assortment
OF
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
Gent's White Dress Shirts.
Chintz, Percale and Calico Shirts.
Gent's New Spring Neckwear.
Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs.
Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Socks, &c.
Underwear, all kinds.
Linen Shirt Bosoms.
These Goods we manufacture ourselves, and can, therefore, offer our customers Shirt Bosoms, either singly or by the dozen, or half dozen, at very much under usual prices.
LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S
MEN'S AND BOYS'
Shoes, Boots, &c.
Complete Assortment all Kinds and Sizes,
AT UNIFORM LOW PRICES.
FOR THE CHILDREN!
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
VELOCIPEDES and
PERAMBULATORS,
HOBBY HORSES and
WAGONS,
TOYS, GAMES, &c.
HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES!
BASKETS, of every kind,
BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c.,
FIRE SETS, COAL BUCKETS, &c.
TUBS, BUCKETS, CANS, &c.
William Semple,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

INSURANCE.

South Side Fire Insurance Co.
CAPITAL, $100,000
Office, 2633 CARSON ST., Pittsburgh
R. B. BROWN, President.
H. LAFFERTY, Vice Presid
JOSEPH JAGEMAN, Secretary.
J. G. FLEISHMAN, Treasurer.
A. J. RAPP, General Agent.
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A. Rapp,
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R. Houlden,
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People's Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 100 FOURTH AVENUE, (English Buildings.)
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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C. B. Shea,
John Farrell,
O. P. Scaife,
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WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
GEO. M. ALEXANDER, Gen'l Agent.

Manufacturers and Merchants'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
87 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE;
CAPITAL, $250,000,
ASSETS, $371,679 07, JANUARY 1, 1875.
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JOHN W. CHALFANT, Vice President.
JAS. M. KENNEY, Secretary.
AUGUST AMMON, General Agent.
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John W. Chalfant,
Robert Lea,
I. C. Pershing,
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INCORPORATED APRIL, 1843.
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Wm. S. Evans,
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Andrew Ackley,
David M. Long,
John R. McCune,
D. Ihmsen,
Joseph Kirkpatrick,
H. Sellers McKee.
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WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

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INCORPORATED, 1854.
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Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
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JNO. McDEVITT............Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY............Secretary.
Captain F. A. DOHRMAN, General Agent and Surveyor.
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John McDevitt,
George A. Berry,
Henry Hays,
James Woodburn,
Charles Atwell,
R. H. Palmer,
David M. Smith,
William Rea,
Robert Dalzell,
William Means,
Geo. W. Dilworth,
David McCandless,
D. S. H. Gilmore,
James McCandless.

Citizens' Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—No. 131 Smithfield street, second door fr City Hall.
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JOHN REA............Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.
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Barclay Preston,
John Shipton,
Geo. Wilson,
J. Caldwell, Jr.,
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Alexander Moore,
Capt. Wm. B. Haslett,
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Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

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Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philad'a,
ORGANIZED 1829.
CASH ASSETS . . . $3,500,000.
J. G. COFFIN & CO., Agents,
Corner Third avenue and Wood streets,
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HOTELS.

SHIELDS HOUSE,
NO. 7 SIXTH STREET,
Near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
STAHLMAN & McCOY,
PROPRIETORS,
Has recently been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and REFITTED and all the modern improvements added.
Board per day, $2 00; per week, with fire, $8 00; without fire, $7 00.
The patrons of this House are assured that no attention necessary to their comfort will be overlooked.

Girard House Hotel Company.
H. W. KANAGA.
Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
The House has been recently renovated and improved, over $30,000 having been expended in Furniture and Gas Fixtures. Prices to suit the times. $3 00 PER DAY.

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J. F. SCHROEDER,
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GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Has Removed from his old stand to
No. 62 Smithfield St.,
Third door above Fourth ave., Milliken's Block,
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GENTLEMEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.

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EXTRA QUALITY
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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ROLLS,
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AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
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Of Every Description.
and Warehouse, 33 WOOD STREET, corner avenue.

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WELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
LING MILL CASTINGS,
Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
ILLED ROLLS,
HEARS AND PUNCHES,
MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,
ore Pulverizers
Of Improved Construction.
for Grinding Brick Clay.
ngs Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.
ROLLS TURNED.

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attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.
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Successor to JARVIS & BECKER,
PRACTICAL
ber, Gas and Steam Fitter,
AND DEALER IN
xtures, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead,
umps and Hose.
ithfield St., 4th Door from Liberty,
PITTSBURGH.

ity and Siberian Iron Works.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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PROPRIETORS OF
BURGH NOVELTY WORKS,
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Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co. A. D., 1855, Manufacturers of the well-& N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter aint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Do-ardware generally.
mond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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eneral Founders.
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OR NAIL and TACK WORKS
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attention given to filling Orders for Fin-ss Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Addres 95 CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
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RS SOLICITED.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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ESTABLISHED 1808.
AKEWELL, PEARS & CO.
Office and Warehouse: BINGHAM between Eighth and Ninth streets, South tsburgh.
PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR., B. B. CAMPBELL.

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ARING BROS.,
Successors to Waring & King,
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MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL-HAS TWO HUNDRED TONS OF AR WHEELS TO SELL FOR
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Transact a General Banking Business.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
Bought and Sold on Commission,
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DEPOSITS Received and INTEREST Allowed.
Accounts of Country Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

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Money invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 200 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and also use them as Capital to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address
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ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,
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ROBERT ARTHURS, President.
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The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
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Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.
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WILLIAM VANKIRK......Vice President.
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OF PITTSBURGH,
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000
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R. W. MACKEY......Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS......Cashier.

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No. 47 BANK BLOCK, Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL......$100,000.
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.
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Julius Adler, Abram Hayes,
James Bown, Paul H. Hacke,
J. H. Walter, James Wilson.
THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
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Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
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Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

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LAING & McKALLIP,
DEALERS IN
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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
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Calcined Plaster, White Lime.
SOLE AGENTS OF CELEBRATED
WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.
347 Liberty Street,
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JUST RECEIVED,
150 Barrels Choice Apples.
We will receive every week, by the barrel, the Choicest Apples brought to market. Also, PRIME NEW CIDER on draught. FAMILY APPLE BUTTER, BEST LEAF LARD in the city. WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, equal to any in the city. Please give us a call and satisfy yourself.
No. 80 Fourth Ave.
TThs K. GOFF.

HENRY REA, Jr.,
Produce Commission Merchant,
365 Liberty st., opposite Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.
CLOVER, TIMOTHY SEED. FOR SALE. Butter, Eggs, Apples, Potatoes, Onions in barrels and sacks, Apple Butter, Cider, Jelly in gallon crocks, very nice, sweet Cider that will keep sweet. Cider Vinegar (3 years old).

CALDWELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE,
205 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

FLOUR.
Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In store and to arrive. For Sale by
D. WALLACE.

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INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
SAILING FROM NEW YORK ON SATURDAY OF EACH WEEK, FROM PIER 45, NORTH RIVER.
CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF BERLIN, CITY OF LIMERICK,
CITY OF BRISTOL, CITY OF MONTREAL,
CITY OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK,
CITY OF BRUSSELS, CITY OF PARIS,
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Passengers will find these Steamers tastefully fitted up, while the Staterooms are light, airy and roomy. The Saloons are large and well ventilated, the breadth of the vessel, and situated where there is least noise and motion. Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Boudoirs, Pianofortes and Libraries, Bath Rooms, Barber's Shop, &c.
Instant communication with the stewards by electric bells.
The Steamers of this Company adopt the Southerly Route, thus lessening the danger from ice and fogs.
Rates of Passage—$80 and $100, gold, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges.
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Steerage—To and from all points at reduced rates.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
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Or MAX SHAMBERG,
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AMERICAN LINE
Mail Steamships.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag
Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
Accommodations Unsurpassed.
Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents Philadelphia.
Louis Moeser, 142 Smithfield street, Thomas E. Watt, 78 Fifth avenue, Thomas Jones, 62 Chatham street, N. G. Murphy, 78 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh. Wm. Semple, 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny city.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7, 1875.

The active exchanges manifested by the greatly increased volume of business doing by the Clearing House and over the counters of the banks, are for the most part found upon investigation to be due to contracts made some time since, comparatively little trade being done at present. It is a time of too great uncertainty as to the future prospect, to offer much encouragement to fresh enterprise, and thus owners of capital continue to hibernate themselves, notwithstanding the fact that the weather is bright and sunny enough to induce them to come out from their shells.

The iron question still remains in doubt with prospects, however, of some arrangement being made before long, whereby resumption can be effected, and nothing would so greatly conduce to our business prosperity, as the final settlement of this dispute.

The immediate effect of a resuming of the mills in and around Pittsburgh, considered in its financial aspect, would probably be a tightening of the money market, at least temporarily. Many borrowers would be thrown upon the market at once, as the iron men although in funds now to a much larger extent than their present needs would demand, yet have not all the money that will be required for the immense orders that may be expected to pour in upon commencing manufacture once again. Starting friction is known as the greatest universally, and the amount of ready money which would easily float a trade at high tide, is quite insufficient for the same volume of trade when, as now, at the ebb.

Nevertheless the resumption may be so gradual as not to seriously affect the money market, and even if it should be temporarily tightened, all the indications point towards easy money, at any rate until the fall business sets in.

It is noticeable that in spite of the present plethora, investments of a permanent nature are not in demand. Call loans may be had to almost any extent and at low rates, but stocks, bonds and similar securities continue as low or lower than when money was at one per cent. with us.

Few transactions are to be noted in real estate and of the few, the majority are cases of barter and not buying and selling.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, April 7, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Our stock market opened in full sympathy with the heaviness of last night, but it was soon apparent that the decline was intended as a "scoop" and served the purpose of its projectors. The inherent strength of the market was discovered by this movement. Prices quickly reacted and remained firm without material fluctuations until late in the day when rumors of defalcations in Japan and the announcement that the Panama Company had given Pacific Mail the required ninety days' notice of their intention to annul the contract now existing between them caused an active selling movement, large blocks of stocks being thrown on the market. In sympathy with the weakness developed in Pacific Mail the market generally became demoralized and prices sagged off and remained heavy until the close.

As there was no apparent disposition to unload prior to this, we are inclined to believe that the market will quickly recover from this decline, and if it is as we suspect a strategic movement to "shake out" small operators to-morrow's business will develope it.

For the most part of the day business has been dull, but towards the close, under influences above noted, the market was very active and excited. A large line of shorts was undoubtedly put out this afternoon, but the first reaction will scare many of them into covering. Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16, Sixth street:

April 7, 1875.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	P. M	2:30 P. M	3 00 P. M
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	121⅞	....	121⅞	....	121⅞	....
5-20's, 1862	117⅞	....	117⅞	....	117⅞	....
5-20's, 1864	119	....	119	....	119	....
5-20's, 1865	120⅞	....	121	....	121	....
5-20's, 1865, new	120½	....	120⅝	....	120½	....
5-20's, 1867	120⅞	....	121⅛	....	121	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	120⅞	....	120⅞	....	120⅞	....
5-20's, 1868	120¾	....	120⅞	....	121	....
10-40's	114¼	....	114⅜	....	114⅜	....
10-40's, coupons	115⅜	....	115⅜	....	115⅜	....
Currency 6's	119⅞	....	119⅞	....	119⅞	....
New 5 per cents	115	....	115	....	115	....
Western Union Tel.	77¾	77¾	77⅞	77⅞	77¾	78⅛
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	21	....
Pacific Mail	42	42¾	43⅜	43¼	43¼	43½
Panama	....	120	....	....	120	....
Adams Express	....	103⅞	....	....	103	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	87	....	....	87½	....
American Express	....	64	....	....	64¼	....
United States Exp'ss	....	61	....	....	61	....
New York Central	....	103½	101⅛	101½	....	101½
Erie	29	28¾	29⅛	....	30⅛	30
Michigan Central	....	....	75	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	73⅞	74	....	73¾	....	73⅞
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....	101½	....
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	....	92½	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Northw'n	44⅞	45⅛	....	45⅛	45	45¼
Do preferred	....	58	....	....	57¾	58
Rock Island	....	102¼	102⅜	....	102⅝	102⅝
St. Paul, common	39	39¼	39¼	39¼	....	39⅜
Do preferred	....	....	....	....	....	58½
Wabash, common	15¼	15	15¼	....	....	16
Fort Wayne	....	97	....	....	96¾	....
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅛	....	29½	28⅞	....	28⅞
Union Pacific	70⅛	70⅜	70⅜	70⅞	70¼	70⅜
Harlem	....	130	....	....	129¾	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	27	....	27½	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	16¼	....	....	16	....
C. C. & I. C.	6¼	5⅞	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
Tennessee, old	....	....	67¾	....	68	....
Tennessee, new	....	....	68	....	68	....
South Carolinas, Ap'l	....	....	....	....	31	....
South Carolinas, July	....	....	31½	....	31	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	99¾	....	99⅞	....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	55¾	....
Reading, sales	56½	....
United Co's. of N. Jersey, sales	131	....
Oil Creek	9⅜	9½
Lehigh Valley	63	....
Allegheny Valley	93	94
Central Trans. Co., sales	43½	....
Empire Trans. Co., sales	53¾	....
P., C. and St. Louis m. b	....	77

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1875.

The condition of mercantile circles to-day was moderately active, with a tolerably even distribution of traffic throughout the various departments of the grain, flour, produce, provisions, groceries, dry goods and general merchandise trades. The prospects of the spring and summer's business is that an average amount of trade will be done in the wholesale lines on country account. It is also evident that the demand for home consumption will be limited, until the settlement of the wages dispute in the iron mills, and the resumption of work. If that is done soon, we may look for in an increased degree of activity shortly. If not, trade will only be moderate at the best in the mercantile circles of this city.

The movements of values to-day were not very strongly marked except in provisions, which continued the upward movement heretofore noticed. Grain is rather quiet so far as transactions are concerned, but wheat and oats show a very strong advancing tendency, while corn is firm. Flour was fairly active in a jobbing way, and the business in round lots is considerably improved. In groceries there was a fair trade with sugars and coffees both firm and fairly active. Dry goods reported a fair jobbing movement at firm prices, the demand being good and evenly distributed for the different makes and varieties of seasonable goods. General merchandise was in moderate demand and a fair movement of merchandise took place at generally unchanged prices.

The New York *Evening Post* gives an encouraging account of the opening of the spring trade in dry goods in that city. The season is late, but bids fair to make up in activity for delay, buyers coming in freely from all sections except the country near the city. Prices, as a rule, are lower than a year ago, the reduction being chiefly upon goods of the more expensive classes. The goods most in demand are those of durable quality and moderate value. Since the panic, goods of the most costly descriptions have been in very little request.

Mr. O. Britton of the firm of Harvey & Britton, commission merchants, Cincinnati, was a visitor at the Chamber of Commerce this morning.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,568	Apples, bbls	90
Corn, bush	195	Wheat bus	339
Barley, bush	900	Oats, bush	2,35[illegible]
Butter, pkgs	74	Bacon pcs	4,430
Potatoes, bus	1,795	Bacon, tcs	59
Hay, bales	195		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	8,542	9,323	17,865
Apples, bbls	3,142	1,719	4,861
Cheese, bxs	69	281	350
Corn, bush	7,312	4,188	11,81[illegible]
Wheat, bush	903	2,953	3,85[illegible]
Barley, bush	11,703	5,420	16,94[illegible]
Rye, bush	646	60	70[illegible]
Oats, bush	19,295	13,086	32,381
Butter, pkgs	552	728	1,28[illegible]
Bacon, pcs	2,590	7,225	9,81[illegible]
Bacon, tcs	699	591	1,29[illegible]
Potatoes, bush	5,263	9,677	14,940
Hay, bales	4,332	2,890	7,222

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain for the week ending to-day have been exceedingly light, being only 26,010 bushels, half of which were oats. The stock in first hands is very light, which, in connection with the fact that the Western markets for wheat, corn and oats are relatively above market prices here, makes holders very firm in their views. On the other hand, the demand is confined almost entirely to immediate wants, and transactions are limited. Wheat is firm with an advancing tendency. Receipts are very light, but the market is held at its present position by the market range of values for flour. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30 @1 35 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23; amber do $1 17@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 17. Corn was steady but not very active; the stock is light, but the demand not being very urgent, prices are not much changed. Receipts for two weeks are only 14,860 bushels, about half the average consumption in times of activity. We quote shelled at 76@78c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; car prime yellow sold at 80c; low-mixed 74@75c. Ear was in moderate request at 77@78c for prime yellow on track, 75@76c for mixed; we quote sales of 3 cars prime yellow on track at 77½c; 1 car mixed do at 76. Oats were very firm with no transactions reported. The stock is light, and holders are asking 70c, but we learn of no dealings at that figure. We quote at 67@69 per bushel for prime white; 65@67c for mixed. Receipts are 13,086 bushels for the week. Barley is dull, and owing to the unsatisfactory condition of trade among the brewers it is hard to quote. As one dealer said recently, "It is worth what can be got for it." We quote nominally at $1 25@1 35 per bushel for No. 2 spring. Rye is inactive, the receipts for the week being only 60 bushels; quotable at $1 10@1 12 per bushel. The following were the exports of flour, wheat, and corn from New York for week ending on last Thursday evening, together with a comparison of the previous week's movement:

	Last week.	Previous week.
Flour, bbls	11,370	4,200
Wheat, bus	393,675	382,421
Corn, bus	57,000	243,000

FLOUR.—The receipts are liberal being 9,323 barrels for the week ending to-day. The market is tolerably active, a liberal jobbing trade being transacted with a fair amount of dealings in round lots, although in some instances at rather low prices. Quotations are nominally unchanged. The following are the prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 ℘ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 30c off ℘ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; Wisconsin $5 50; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 00; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $5 75@6 00; self-raising flour, in 6 ℔ packages, $3 25 ℘ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 50; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

HAY.—Receipts are somewhat decreased, being 2,890 bales for the past week, against 4,332 bales for the previous week. The market continues rather depressed in values under the large stock. We note sales of 2 cars No. 2 timothy at $19 00 per ton. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@21 00 ℘ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $23 00@24 00. Loose hay is selling at $25 00@26 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 ℘ ton.

MILL FEED—The market is easier. Bran is steady at $1 20@1 25 ℘ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 35 ℘ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ℘ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 65 ℘ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ℘ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts seem to be easing up somewhat, though still liberal, being 1,719 barrels the past week and 3,142 barrels the week previous. The supply has been very large both in first and second hands, and the consumption only an average one, the market is very dull. We quote choice at $2 50@2 75 ℘ bbl; prime 2 00@2 50; common to medium dull at $1 25@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 50@55c ℘ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 45@48c for common.

BEANS—Receipts are very liberal, and the market is easier, though not quotably changed in prices. We quote prime white navy at $2 00@2 10 ℘ bushel; medium $1 90@2 00; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—Receipts of butter continue liberal, being 1,290 packages (estimated to exceed 100,000 pounds) for two weeks. The quality of the stock is not good, the supply of prime to choice table butter being limited, while the market is overstocked with common to medium qualities, which, combined with the advance of the season, makes the market very weak. We quote prime to choice at 24@27c, with the bulk of the sales at 24@25c for prime; 15@19c for common to medium.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 31@33c ℘ ℔, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 34@35c ℘ ℔.

CHEESE—The market continues very quiet, with business confined chiefly to jobbing transactions. Prices are steady at 16½@17c ℘ ℔ for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17@17½c; Sweitzer 17@18c ℘ ℔. Receipts for two weeks, 350 boxes. The feeling is a little firmer, but prices are unchanged.

EGGS—There was a fair market with a light supply. We quote at 24@25c ℘ dozen for strictly fresh.

HOMINY—The market rules at $4 50 ℘ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ℘ ℔, 55@60c for round lots; 65@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ℘ ℔, 20@50c, as to quality.

MINCE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ℘ ℔ in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is sold at 14c ℘ ℔ for choice cakes; medium loose 11@12c; maple syrup in gallon jugs sells readily at $1 50 ℘ gallon; in kegs $1 40; in barrels $1 25. The stock of maple sweets is not large, and the market steady.

POTATOES—The week's receipts were considerably increased, and the somewhat urgent demand heretofore noticed was not so sharp. Still there was a fair trade demand and the market was steady at quotations. Receipts for the past week were 9,674 bushels. We quote from store at $1 15@1 20 ℘ bushel for prime peachblows; Peerless $1 05@1 10; other grades 95c@$1 00. Sales on track were limited at $1 10 @1 15 ℘ bushel for peachblows; $1 00@1 05 for Peerless.

POULTRY—There is little doing and prices are nominal. Quotations at 14@15c for chickens; 17@18c for turkeys.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c ℘ ℔; dried blackberries are easy at 9@10c ℘ ℔; dried peaches are quoted at 8½@9c ℘ ℔ for choice halves. Honey is in large supply at 25@27c ℘ ℔ for clover; buckwheat blossom 23c ℘ ℔. Medium pickles are quoted at $9 00 ℘ barrel; $5 00 ℘ half barrel.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is moderately active; quotable at $6 90@7 00 ℘ bushel. Timothy seed quiet at $2 60@2 70 in round lots; $2 75@3 00 in a jobbing way. Flax seed is scarce, and no stock is offering; quoted nominally at $1 95 @2 00; orchard grass seed is quoted at $3 00 ℘ bushel; blue grass do $2 50; red-top do $2 00. Onion sets $6 50@7 00 ℘ bushel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c ℘ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

Groceries.

There was a fair jobbing and trade demand for standard groceries to-day. Prices were quotably unchanged, although sugars were firm, and some houses quote ⅛c higher; our quotations on standard sugars may be considered bottom prices, and an advance from these rates is not improbable. Coffees are firm in sympathy with the advancing tendency in the Eastern markets. Molasses, syrups, teas, &c., are also steady, and moderately active. Prices-current are as follows:

Green Coffees. ℘ ℔.		*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24½c	Standard A	10⅝c
Choice Rio	23½c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	22 c	Standard extra C	10⅛c
Good Rio	20 c	Franklin extra C	9⅞c
Java	33 c	American extra C	9⅝c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8@9 c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Cut loaf	11⅞c
Rio, in bulk	26½c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	40 c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	39½c	Granulated	11⅛c
Teas.		*Molasses.* ℘ gall.	
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Strictly ch'e N.O	70c
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25	Prime	68c
Imperial	50c@ 1 00	Good	65c
Japan	55c@ 1 00	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	25c@ 85	Ex. white drips	75c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	65c
Souchong	25c@ 85	Lower grades	45@50c
Rice.		*Starch.* ℘ ℔.	
Choice Carol'a	8¼@8½c	Pearl	5 c
Patna	7¼@8 c	Silver gloss	9¾c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	Corn	10¼c
Spices.		*Raisins.*	
Cloves	55 c	Layers, ℔ bx	$3 25
Allspice	17½@18½c	Valentias, ℘ ℔	12 c
Cassia	33 @35 c	Currants, ℘ ℔	7½c
Nutmegs	$1 35@1 40	Prunes	10@12½c
Pepper	26 @27 c	*Soaps.*	
Candles.		Irish soap ℘ bx	$4 50
Star, full weight	18½c	Babbitt's best ℘ bx	7 00
Staerine	15 c	Do. N.Y. City ℘ ℔	9½c
Soda.		German Mottled	7 c
Bi-carb, in 10-℔ pkgs	6c		
Bi-carb, in ℔ papers	8c		

The New York *Bulletin* says: Raw sugar, notwithstanding considerable receipts has ruled firm at 7⅞@8¼c for fair to good refining; 8½@9½c for centrifugal, with a good demand from refiners, who owing to a decision of Secretary Bristow granting an additional drawback on refined sugar, have had a very firm market and a good demand for their product. This drawback only applies to the product of raw sugar, which has paid the new duty, and consequently will not actually go into effect for several days yet, but in the meantime Canadian orders, as well as the demand from the interior, are causing a steady advance in prices. This decision of the Secretary opens a new field for the sale of refined sugar, and promises to have a most beneficial effect on that branch of business. Some refiners have latterly withdrawn from the market entirely, awaiting still higher prices; the quotations current of late have been: Crushed, per ℔, 10¾c; powdered, 10⅝c; granulated, 10⅝c; cut loaf, 10⅞c; soft white "A" standard, 10⅛c; do off "A," 10c; white extra "C," 9¾@9⅞c; yellow do, 9½@9⅝c; other yellow, 8¼@8⅝c.

Tea has been firmer, with more encouraging prices obtained at the auctions—of which there have been several of importance held—and also owing to a better demand in the regular market, in which liberal sales of Oolong have taken place, and liberal sales of Japan and green. This has caused holders to advance their figures to some extent in some instances; and for certain grades the recent asking prices have been bid and refused, the general opinion in tea trade circles being that the market had touched the lowest point, and that the natural reaction, which succeeds a long period of depression in the trade in any article of merchandise, should now be seen in the course of the market for tea. Aside from this, the genial spring weather experienced of late has had its due influence in indicating that a better line of trade with the interior might shortly be expected; to some extent this expectation has already been realized, and prices have ruled firm.

TOBACCO—There is a steady and strong demand. Quotations are as follows:

Spun roll	60@63c	Rough & Ready	65@85c
Black Navy	55@58c	Fine cut plugs	70@80c
Flack Tens	57@60c	Fine Cut	55@90c
Louisville Navy	63@68c	Cut and Dry	33@42c
Louisville Cav	68@75c	Scotch Snuff	65@75c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	Black Snuff	60@65c
Virginia Tens	58@64c	Six Twist	43@50c
Virginia Cav	59@64c	*Cigars—*	
Double Thick	63@68c	Penn'a Seed	$13@30
Flounders	63@68c	Connecticut	25@30
Bright pounds	67@ $	Seed & Aavana	30@36
Black Quarters	57@61	Havana	60@150

FISH—There is a fair demand at steady prices. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ℘ bbl	$25 00	Large do ℘ 100	$3 50
No. 1 mess	22 00	Boneless codfish, ℘ ℔	7½@8
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	White fish, ℘ half bbl	6 50
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	Lake herring, ℘ hf bbl	4 75
No. 1 bay	14 00	Labrador herring, ℘ bbl	$7 00@7 50
Extra No. 2	14 00	Round do	6 25@6 75
No. 2 bay	11 00	Bloaters ℘ bx	2 25
New No. 3	9 50		
Georges codfish, medium, ℘ 100	6 00		

CANNED GOODS—There is a moderate but steady jobbing trade. Tomatoes, 3-℔ cans, ℘ doz, $1 75@2 00; peaches, 3-℔ cans, ℘ doz, $3 50; corn, 2-℔ cans, ℘ doz, $2 60; Lima beans, 2-℔ cans, $2 55; string beans, 2-℔ cans, $1 75; cherries, 2-℔ cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-℔ cans, $1 75@2 00; strawberries, 2-℔ cans, $1 25; raspberries, 2-℔ cans, $2 60; asparagus, 2½-℔ cans, $3 75; pineapples, 2-℔ cans, $2 40; pears, 2-℔ cans, $2 25; pint pickles, ℘ doz, $1 35; quart pickles, ℘ doz, $2 35; ½ gallon pickles, ℘ doz, $3 98.

CARBON OIL—The market is easier. We quote 13½@14c from store; sales of round lots, on the cars, are made at a reduction on these rates.

Provisions.

The market continues strong with an upward movement in values in sympathy with the excited tone of the Western markets. The receipts are fair, being for two weeks, 9,725 pieces and 1,290 tierces, estimated at 593,800 pounds.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 9¼@9¾c ℘ ℔; rib sides are quoted at 12¼@13c; clear rib sides 13¼c; clear sides 13¾c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured new at 13⅞@14c ℘ ℔. Sugar cured shoulders at 10¼@10¾c ℘ ℔; breakfast bacon is quoted at 12c; dried beef 14½@15c; beef tongues, ℘ dozen $7 50.

MESS PORK—The market is strong and advanced. We quote at $23 00@23 50 ℘ bbl.

LARD—Is firm at quotations. We quote prime lard, in tierces, ℘ ℔, 15¼@15¾c; half bbls do 16c; in buckets, 17¼c; in 3-℔ caddies, 17½c; in 5-℔ caddies do, 17½c; in 3-℔ pails do, 18c; in 5-℔ do, 17¾c; in 6 ℔ do, 17c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 12 ℘ gallon.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@8½c ℘ ℔ for choice, and 7½@7¾c for medium.

The Chicago *Commercial Bulletin*, of Saturday, publishes the following about the character of the business transacted in the provision market of that city last week:

"Never in the history of Chicago as a commercial city has the provision trade exhibited such a degree of activity as during the past week. The following table exhibits the aggregate trading in mess pork and the options dealt in during the week:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Cash	4,124	Seller July	16,750
Seller April	28,750	Seller August	1,000
Seller May	95,850		
Seller June	109,250	Total	256,024

"The following table exhibits the aggregate trading in lard for the same time and the options dealt in:

	Tcs.		Tcs.
Cash	1,850	Seller July	4,250
Seller April	18,500	Seller August	2,000
Seller May	54,700		
Seller June	27,500	Total	108,800

"The following table exhibits the trading in the different kinds of meats during the past week:

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Hams	170,000	Long cl'r sides	485,000
Shoulders	1,360,000	Short cl'r sides	1,225,000
Short rib sides	7,760,000		
Total	11,000,000		

"The aggregate value of this product reaches the enormous sum of $12,150,000, and exceeding a daily average of $2,000,000.

"According to this representation the stocks of mess pork and lard have changed hands more than twice during the week, and the trading in mess pork aggregates more than one-half the entire trading of the packing season of 1869-70, while the trading in lard exceeds that of the packing season of 1869-70."

General Merchandise.

ALES—Trade continues dull and unsatisfactory, with prices depressed and weak. We quote: X $9 00 ℘ barrel; XX $10 00 ℘ barrel; India ale $11 00 ℘ barrel; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; barrels, 44 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 68 gallons, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75. William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 dozen bottles, $2 75@3 00 ℘ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@3 00 ℘ dozen; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ℘ dozen; Cantrell & Coobrane's ginger ale $2 75 ℘ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ℘ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 25@2 35 ℘ gallon. Highwines are active and high at $1 16@1 18 ℘ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes refined, $1 00@1 25 ℘ cwt. for high test; common $3 25@3 50; black lead $5 00; arsenic $6 00; potash $7 50@8 00; pearl ash $8 00@8 50; nitrate of soda $3 50@3 75; manganese $6 50; fluor spar $2 50.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ℔ cans $1 50 ℘ dozen; ½ ℔ cans $3 00; 1 ℔ cans $5 50; 5 ℔ cans $26 00; 10 ℔ boxes 40c ℘ ℔. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN—Broom corn is strong and advancing. Choice hurl is quotable at 13@15c ℘ ℔; good do, 11@12c; good to choice stalk braid, 11@12½c; inferior brush, 9½@10½c. Brooms are a strifle easier. The following are makers' prices: No. 2 common, $2 75; No. 3 hurl, $3 00; No. 4, $3 50; No. 5, $4 00; No. 6, $4 25; No. 3, carpet, $4 50; No. 4 do, $4 75; fancy parlor, $5 00; whisps, plain, $1 25@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00; toy brooms, $1 50@2 00.

COKE—Is steady at $2 50@3 00 ℘ ton, delivered free on board in Pittsburgh. Anthracite coal is steady at $7 00 ℘ ton, delivered, in car lots; on track $6 50 ℘ ton.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ℘ bbl; Phoenix hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ℘ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00; White lime—Sandusky $1 65@1 75 ℘ bbl; Cleveland $1 65@1 75; Gibsonburg $1 65@1 75; Fremont $1 65@1 75; Eastern white lime $1 40@1 50 per barrel. Calcined plaster—French $1 00@4 50 per barrel; Eastern brands $3 25@3 75 per barrel; Michigan $3 25@3 50; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 75@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50@7 75.

HEMP—We quote Kentucky rough at $160 00@1 65 ℘ ton; double dressed 12¼@13c ℘ ℔.

PAPERS—Baling paper 4@8c ℘ ℔, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@4¾c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news 7@11c; rag news 12¼@13c; book papers 14@18c ℘ ℔.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ℘ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2¼@3c ℘ ℔; and woolen at ¼c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ℘ barrel, $1 60; jobbing lots, $1 80@1 85.

WOODEN WARE—We quote Pittsburgh make as follows: Two-hooped buckets ℘ doz, $1 90; three-hooped buckets, ℘ doz, $2 15; No. 1 tubs, three hoops, ℘ doz, $8 00; No. 2 tubs, two hoops, ℘ doz, $7 00; No. 3 tubs, two hoops, ℘ doz, $6 00; washboards, patent crimp, ℘ doz, $2 75; washboards, common, ℘ doz, $2 25; clothes-pins, round head, ℘ box, 90c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1875.

If we were to say there was no market this week we would not be wide of the mark. True, there were some cattle, hogs and sheep in the pens, but upon inquiry they were found to be through consignments, which had merely stopped off to feed and rest. There were but few buyers on hand, and they were holding off to see what would turn up. The pens this afternoon were bare of stock, comparatively speaking, though the late freight terms were bringing in supplies of clipped sheep, which for the time will be the rule, not the exception.

The receipts of all varieties of live stock up to this writing have been light. Should the present weather continue, clipped sheep will be plentiful.

One reason assigned for the light run of live stock is that farmers are now busily engaged in shearing their sheep and preparing their grounds for the spring crops.

Arrivals of Live Stock.

	Cattle. Cars.	Hogs. Cars.	Sheep Cars.
Thursday	28	15	6
Friday	85	19	1
Saturday	20	24½	9
Sunday	74	31	11
Monday	32	5½	7½
Tuesday	78	12½	25
Wednesday	37½	8	18
Totals	364½	115½	77½

CATTLE WEIGHED.

Thursday	115	Monday	32
Friday	89	Tuesday	253
Saturday	20	Wednesday	786
Total			1,295

HOGS WEIGHED.

Thursday	874	Monday	3,086
Friday	499	Tuesday	555
Saturday	1,058	Wednesday	353
Total this week			6,415
Total last week			6,218

SHEEP WEIGHED.

Thursday	832	Monday	772
Friday	321	Tuesday	5,031
Saturday	311	Wednesday	5,650
Total this week			12,287
Total last week			12,029

SALES AND PURCHASES.

Below will be found the sales and purchases made during the week ending Wednesday, March 7, 1875, by the leading dealers in the Central Stock Yards, East End, from which the reader will see at a glance the rulings of the market.

In the sales of sheep given below it will be seen that there is a marked difference in the prices of the same class of sheep. It may not be amiss to state that there is a difference of $1 50 to $2 00 between wooled and clipped sheep—the grade of the wool determing the value of the pelt.

CATTLE.

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
32	44,540	$6 35	17	21,000	$5 55
4	3,960	5 65	9	9,863	5 75
3	3,450	6 10	4	3,930	5 90
1 bull	1,320	4 90	3	3,040	5 80
2	1,820	5 50	4	4,450	5 00
30	34,480	5 75	1	1,050	5 75
2	1,800	5 75	2	2,270	5 75
2	2,450	4 55	1	1,750	5 75
1	950	3 00	2	1,720	5 00
14	14,380	5 50	17	18,840	5 75
4	3,900	5 75	31	35,350	5 50
1	1,050	6 10	11	11,040	5 50
4	3,920	5 65	21	20,500	5 45
26	14,470	3 00			

Cochran, Heskett & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	20,240	$6 50	16	19,590	$6 30
16	19,670	6 30	32	39,180	6 30
18	19,520	5 65	1 bull	1,155	4 00
7	8,335	6 50	9	10,765	6 50

Hamilton, Loughrey & Co. sold.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	15,170	$4 00	7	6,390	$6 50
2	2,000	6 00	16	20,170	6 25
2	2,655	6 12	18	21,150	6 40
30	39,540	7 00	15	20,840	7 00
6	7,160	6 40	1 bull	1,270	4 37
20	26,130	5 25	59	47,770	4 12
1 cow		22 00	26	14,520	2 40
16	12,130	2 00			

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1 cow	1,190	5 00	2 bulls	3,030	4 25
12	13,730	5 25	1	1,140	6 12
1	1,160	5 62	60	63,430	5 40
30	40,300	7 00	6 c'lves, per head		6 00
34	37,400	5 75	14	23,100	6 25
4 c'lves.	470	7 00			

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
31	42,710	$6 10	16	19,670	$5 75
17	23,000	6 75	16	17,200	6 15
2	1,950	5 50	1	1,250	5 75
17	18,940	5 90	20	19,730	5 30
13	17,500	4 50	4	3,190	4 00
1	1,255	5 50	1	1,270	5 00
17	23,730	7 00	1	1,620	5 00
8	9,630	6 25	1	1,340	6 00
11	19,810	6 10	18	18,620	5 70
2	3,240	6 00	2	3,940	6 00
13	12,680	5 25			

Briggs, Dock & Drum, sold.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
20	20,320	$5 50	1 cow on foot		$32 00
20	19,420	5 60	19	20,640	6 07
16	18,140	5 95	2	3,350	6 12
2 bulls	2,540	4 75	21	20,550	5 50
6	5,490	5 25	5	4,970	4 65
6	6,560	5 65	1 stag	1,720	6 25
1 bull	2,020	5 50	1 bull	1,920	5 00

Hogs.

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No	Weight.	Price.
53	18,680	$7 30	28	3,980	$7 30
40	6,400	7 35	8	1,700	8 70
16	3,110	8 70	61	11,430	8 00
239	47,110	7 87	60	11,110	7 85
56	11,380	7 60	39	7,020	7 65
51	8,720	7 50	36	5,970	7 65
145	25,800	7 75	61	11,540	7 75
144	24,700	7 75	51	11,450	8 65
120	35,270	8 00	51	8,590	7 50
10	1,740	7 50	63	11,440	7 90
51	8,580	7 80			

Hamilton, Loughrey & Co. sold.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
12	1,150	6 90	130	23,570	8 00
15	3,000	7 25	43	5,320	7 50
38	8,900	8 50	2	315	6 50
3	1,060	7 00	9	910	8 00
39	7,660	7 80	59	8,510	7 65
15	4,500	8 85	2	350	5 00
141	22,280	7 75	4	580	7 50
4	1,270	6 00			

Voetter & Brainard, bought:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
12	1,160	$7 75	11	1,120	$7 75
4	390	7 75	55	13,280	8 65
33	7,130	8 00	40	9,880	9 00
15	3,130	8 25	81	22,940	Chica's
137	19,690	7 65	16	2,930	7 75
60	11,110	7 85	206	45,230	Chica's
222	40,310	7 80	2	500	6 00
56	11,380	7 60	239	47,110	7 87
175	45,450	Chica's	258	45,360	Chica's
2	760	6 00	94	17,710	7 75
272	50,140	7 87	12	1,010	7 75
6	470	7 75	8	810	8 00
14	1,340	8 00	9	910	8 00
8	1,950	8 75	16	3,790	9 00
3	620	8 75	91	24,280	Chica's
4	790	7 85	51	11,450	8 65
2	350	5 00	85	11,970	7 65
1	220	8 00	63	11,440	7 90
51	8,580	7 85	9	2,070	8 90
25	5,900	9 00			

Briggs, Dock & Drum sold.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
62	11,590	$7 75	82	11,740	$7 60
1	200	6 00			

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1	150	$7 00	128	18,730	$7 65
71	12,080	7 65	1	469	6 50
1	160	5 50	118	22,280	7 85
1	200	6 00	58	10,500	7 80
118	19,780	7 50	1	195	5 50
1	235	7 00	68	18,840	8 80
137	17,690	7 65	1	145	5 50
4	580	6 00	1	230	6 25
222	40,310	7 80	1	275	6 00
149	22,740	7 40	119	22,440	7 75
4	1,470	6 00	1	170	6 50
158	42,700	7 12	144	22,640	7 55
152	21,160	7 55	70	10,040	7 60
1	260	6 50	1	185	6 00
9	1,175	5 25	1	195	6 00
2	270	5 80	91	17,710	7 75
2	760	6 00	1	250	6 50
272	50,140	7 87	3	512	6 00
1	570	5 50	116	24,690	8 10
128	24,280	7 90	82	16,120	8 50
2	700	6 00	114	24,570	8 00
6	470	7 75	137	26,960	8 25
46	8,640	7 65	30	7,740	8 80
75	17,900	8 80	143	26,540	7 75
75	22,690	8 00	267	46,670	8 00
15	1,760	8 00			

H. G. Imhoff & Co. bought.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
178	27,090	C'h $8 75	70	10,590	$8 75
40	9,980	8 70	40	9,880	8 75
68	18,840	8 80	80	7,980	8 80
88	23,650	C'h 8 80	78	23,670	C'h 8 85
10	2,310	8 50	67	17,420	9 00
7	2,170	8 75	193	22,700	8 80
98	24,550	8 90	92	34,650	8 90
84	24,440	9 00	48	11,060	8 50
41	8,890	8 30	8	2,380	8 50
6	1,440	8 75	75	22,840	C'h 8 85
85	2,306	C'h 8 80	112	24,740	7 00
88	23,740	C'h 8 75	88	33,230	C'h 8 80

Cochran, Heskett & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	3,090	$8 00	78	12,570	$7 55
2	560	7 50	30	6,120	8 25
14	1,620	7 75	42	99,370	8 90
26	2,900	7 65			

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
31	7,120	$8 50	70	12,010	$7 62
22	4,770	8 75	36	5,240	7 70
30	7,980	8 80	28	5,470	8 00
17	3,690	8 25	132	18,730	7 60
96	23,430	9 25	82	22,130	9 10
11	1,120	7 75	48	6,450	7 70
27	4,310	7 75	16	2,930	7 75
18	3,610	8 50	15	2,740	8 00
9	2,140	7 60	62	10,300	7 70
61	12,430	8 50	72	17,900	9 00
21	4,790	8 90	16	3,790	9 00
10	2,000	8 00	40	9,880	9 00
96	24,330	9 12	65	19,800	7 75
23	3,920	8 00	120	19,750	7 85

Sheep.

Cochran, Heskett & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
100	8,740	$5 25	108	8,240	$5 60
200	18,050	5 50	404	36,390	5 75
173	16,110	6 75	127	9,690	7 00
212	19,690	5 80	216	19,730	6 00
73	℘ head	3 75	220	20,894	6 12
218	18,980	5 75	110	10,445	6 12
110	10,440	6 12	202	18,195	5 80
202	18,190	5 80			

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
169	13,740	$5 35	309	25,270	$5 25
53	5,109	6 50	342	28,260	6 25
111	11,200	7 00	96	7,010	5 35
255	24,960	6 15	206	19,720	5 80
337	22,460	5 85	3 ℘ head		2 00
82	7,220	5 80	9	630	6 25
185	17,050	5 85	186	18,070	5 85
150	16,000	7 25	160	12,680	6 40
146	14,500	7 20	200	18,380	5 75

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
69	5,990	$6 40	58	8,290	$7 30
51	3,616	5 40	17	1,220	5 50
352	31,930	6 50	69	16,170	6 50
167	15,180	6 40	94	6,980	6 20
72	8,470	7 25	63	5,750	6 75
22	2,560	7 12	76	6,480	6 30
148	13,130	6 60	153	13,850	5 80
117	9,226	6 00	85	7,650	6 70
91	8,010	6 25	138	10,350	6 00

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
299	28,790	$6 50	146	15,740	$6 70
111	9,660	5 60	160	16,570	6 62
172	17,740	6 60	311	27,600	5 65
86	7,150	6 50	175	15,430	6 60
3 calves	360	6 15	56	4,430	6 20
39	3,070	6 40			

Briggs, Dock & Drum sold.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
337	31,180	$6 50	83	7,460	$6 12
135	17,230	7 12	658	66,470	6 70
336	33,300	6 30	183	15,830	6 00
170	13,740	5 75	89	10,130	7 50

Ensign Newton sold.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
167	16,130	$6 00	186	15,990	$5 10
31	3,250	6 75	156	14,660	6 75
86	8,700	6 90	163	13,770	6 35
180	17,050	6 75	100	8,160	5 20
366	37,100	6 75	77	5,780	6 00

Hamilton, Loughry & Co., sold.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
164	13,240	$6 20	83	6,700	$6 00
37	2,570	5 50	4	300	6 87
9	790	7 50	159 lambs	11,310	6 80
70	6,330	5 60	240	25,290	7 00

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, April 8, 1875.

The weakening tendency of the market for crude petroleum continues, and prices rule about 2½c below those of our last report. The decline is attributable to increased production and the falling off in the demand, both for home and export trade. Refined is quiet and rather drooping, though nominally unchanged.

CRUDE.

We quote United, at wells, at $1 40; Union do $1 35@1 37½; outside lines do $1 30@1 32½; immediate shipment $1 60@1 65. Sales were quite limited, being only 7,000 barrels at Parkers, and 900 barrels at other points.

REFINED.

There is a very quiet market with little alteration in our figures. Refiners show no disposition to concede anything on present values, and buyers being disposed to hold off, business is light. We quote standard white on the cars, for shipment via the Pennsylvania Railroad, at 11¾c; on the Connellsville track 11½@12c.

New York—Refined rules at 14¼@14⅝c for prompt delivery; 14¼@14⅝c for April.

Philadelphia—Spot refined is quoted at 14¼@14⅛c.

Baltimore—Refined rules at 14½c for spot.

OIL BARRELS

are dull at $1 30 for city; $1 15@1 20 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, April 7.—The *Courier* says: United at wells opened at $1 47¼, but upon receipt of reports of a large increase in the production of the Hunter and Cummings well, the price rapidly declined, and at the close was offered freely at $1 43¼, with bids at $1 43¾. Sales:

300 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 75
300 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 70
300 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 72½
1,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells	1 45
1,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells	1 47½
1,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells	1 42½
2,000 bbls, river district, immediate shipment	1 65
2,000 bbls, river district, immediate shipment	1 70

NEW YORK, April 7, closing 6.—Refined is almost nominal, but there is no disposition to further modify prices; quoted at 14¼@14⅝c for prompt delivery; 14¼@14⅝c for remainder of this month; crude in bulk is a trifle easier and dull; quoted at 7c for prompt delivery, and 7⅜c for April; refined in cases remains firm at 19@20½c, with 20,000 cases sold on private terms; naptha at 9¼c; refined at Philadelphia is quoted at 14¼@14⅜c, and at Baltimore at 14½@14⅝c.

TITUSVILLE, April 7.—Market dull with nothing doing; quoted at $1 70.

OIL CITY, April 7.—Market quiet at $1 65.

ROUSEVILLE, April 7.—Market dull and depressed at lower figures; held at about $1 70.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 7.—Market quiet and dull at $1 65.

TIDIOUTE, April 7.—Market dull and weaker at $1 40 bid at wells.

PARKER'S, April 7.—Market quiet and nothing doing; United $1 40; Union $1 35; shipment $1 62½@1 65.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—Market dull; standard white 14¼@14⅜c; no sales; crude 6½c; nothing offering.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvy	Eagle O W	941
Steadman	Penn O W	472
Robinson	Llona O W	234
Robinson	Eureka O W	80
Total		1,727

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 7, 1875.

FLOUR—Demand good at full prices.

GRAIN—Wheat active and irregular; No. 1 spring $1 07; No. 2 fresh $1 03, regular; $1 00¼ spot; $1 05¼ seller May; $1 06⅝ seller June; No. 3, 94½@97c; rejected 90c. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 70¼c bid, cash; 72⅛c bid seller May; 74⅛c bid seller June; rejected 72@72½c. Oats—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2, 59¼@60c spot; 64¼c bid seller May; 64¼@64⅝c seller June. Rye active; No. 1, $1 08. Barley—demand good at full prices; No. 2, $1 10 spot; $1 08 seller April.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled at $22 10 spot; $22 75 seller May; $22 55 seller June. Lard steady and in moderate demand at 15⅝@15 40c spot; 15.45@15.47½c seller May. Bulk meats dull and nominal.

WHISKY—steady and in moderate demand at $1 11@1 12.

LATEST—On Call Board, the markets were active and higher. Wheat—No. 2, $1 05½ May; $1 06⅞ June. Corn 79⅛c May. Oats 64⅜@64⅝c May. Pork $22 60@22 62½ June. Lard 15.70c.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Flour firm and in moderate demand; receipts 5,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 40@4 65; common to good $4 85@5 10; good to choice $5 15@5 35; white wheat extra $5 50@6 00; extra Ohio $5 05@5 65; St. Louis $5 00@8 00. Rye flour steady at $4 00 @5 10. Cornmeal quiet and firm. Wheat in fair demand; receipts 33,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1 25@1 30; No. 3, $1 15@1 18; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 22@1 24; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 15@1 27; winter red Western $1 28@1 30. Rye quiet at 90c@$1 00. Barley and malt quiet and unchanged. Corn active and in fair demand; receipts 8,000 bushels; mixed Western 91@92c; yellow 91½@92c. Oats quiet and firm; receipts 18,000 bushels; mixed Western 72½@74½c; white 74@76c. Hay heavy at 70c. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 7¾@8¼c; prime 8¼c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum heavy; refined 14¼c; crude, in bulk, 6¾@7c. Rosin firm at $2 10@2 15. Turpentine firm at 36¼c. Eggs firm at 28@29c. Leather unchanged. Wool steady; domestic fleece 45@60c; pulled 30c. Pork lower; new $22 75. Beef quiet; plain mess 10½c. Cutmeats quiet; middles firmer; long clear 12¼c; short clear 12c. Lard easier; prime steam 15¼c. Butter heavy; Western 12@26c. Cheese firm at 16@16½c. Cloverseed dull; Western 11@11¼c. Whisky firmer at $1 14.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—Flour scarce; no low grades on hand; prices unchanged. Corn demand fair and market firm; white mixed 88@90c; white 90c. Oats firm at 77@79c. Bran in light supply and good demand at $1 50. Hay dull; prime $24 00@26 00; choice $28 00. Pork quiet but firm at $23 50@23 62½. Dry salt meats—some supplies have come in at 8¾@8⅞@11⅞@12½c. Bacon firm and demand limited; held at 9⅞@13⅛@13⅞@14c. Hams in jobbing demand at 13½@13⅞c. Lard quiet and weaker with a small stock; tierce, packers, 14⅞c; refined 15¼@15¾c; keg 16c. Sugar—demand fair and market firm; common 6½@7c; fair to fully fair 7⅛@8c; prime to strictly prime 8¾@8⅝c. Molasses—light receipts and market firm; common fermenting 45c; prime fermenting 55c; prime not fermenting 60c. Whisky dull and nominal; Louisiana and ordinary Western rectified $1 12@1 13; choice Western $1 15. Coffee unchanged. Cornmeal dull; held $4 00, with no demand. Gold 114⅜@115. Sight ⅜ premium. Sterling 558.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Cotton dull at 16c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1 12@1 16. Corn firm at 74@75c. Oats firm at 62@66c. Rye quiet at $1 12. Barley steady in moderate demand, and unchanged. Linseed oil firm at 75c. Lard oil firm at $1 12@1 15. Eggs firm at 17@18c. Butter and cheese quiet and unchanged. Cloverseed firm at 11@11½c per lb. Pork active at $22 00@22 25. Lard steady and in moderate demand; steam 15c; country kettle 15c; city easier at 15⅝c. Bulk meats easier but not quotably lower; shoulders 8½@8⅝c; clear rib 11⅞c; clear 12c. Bacon firm at 9⅜@12⅜@13c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1 11.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat wanted; red $1 27@1 28; amber $1 30@1 31; white $1 36. Corn scarce and higher; yellow and mixed 88c. Oats excited; white 71@73c; mixed 70@71c. Provisions firm. Pork $22 00@22 75. Lard 14@15⅜c. Whisky dull; Western $1 13. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Cloverseed—Western 11@12c ℘ ℔. Butter dull; New York and Bradford county extras 28@30c; do firsts 25@27c; Western extras 22@24c; firsts 18@23c. Cheese firm and unchanged. Eggs firm; Western 25@26c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—Flour quiet, steady and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 1 red Western $1 30; No. 2, $1 29. Corn buoyant and strong; Western mixed 91c. Oats firm; white Western 69@70c; mixed 67@68c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Hay unchanged. Whisky—Western dull at $1 14. Provisions strong. Pork steady at $22 75. Bulkmeats firmer; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 12c. Bacon firm and active; shoulders 9¾c; clear rib 13c. Lard firmer; refined 16c. Butter steady and unchanged. Petroleum easier at 6¾@6⅞c for crude.

Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Cotton steady with a good demand and unchanged. Flour higher at $4 90 @5 75. Wheat higher at $1 28@1 28½. Corn firmer at 77@78½c. Oats easier at 67½c. Barley and rye unchanged with little doing. Whisky unchanged at $1 11. Pork quiet at $22 25. Dry salt meats quiet at 8¼@12@12¼c. Bacon firm and a shade better at 9¼@9½@13@13½@13¾c. Lard nominally firm at 15c; some holding at 15¼c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 7.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 white Wabash $1 23; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 18@1 18¼; extra do 1 23; amber do $1 15½; seller May $1 17⅜@1 20; seller June $1 22½; No. 1 red $1 17⅜@1 19; No. 2, $1 15½; No. 1 amber Illinois $1 21½@1 22. Corn—demand fair and market firm; high mixed 75@75½c; seller May, 77c; low-mixed 74½@75c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2, 64⅝c; Michigan 64¼c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 7.—Wheat firm; No. 1 red $1 20; No. 2 do $1 15. Corn firm; high mixed 78c; low mixed 77c; ear, on track, 73@74c. Oats better; No. 1 State 68c; No. 2 do 66c; white 69c. Petroleum quiet; standard white in car lots 11½c; Ohio State test 12½c; in small lots 1@2c higher. Receipts of wheat, none; corn, 1,750 bus; oats, 650 bus; barley 800 bus.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 05@1 10. Corn steady at 68@70c. Oats steady at 63@65c. Rye active at $1 15. Provisions strong. Pork $22 75@23 00. Bulkmeats 8⅝@12@12⅜c loose. Bacon 9½@9⅝@13⅛@13¼c packed. Sugar cured hams 13¼c. Lard active at 15½@17⅜c. Whisky $1 11.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 7.—Cotton quiet at 14⅞@15c. Flour quiet at $4 50@6 00. Wheat steady at $1 10. Corn steady at 80c. Oats steady at 72½c. Lard 16c. Bacon steady; shoulders 9¾@10c; clear rib 13¼c; clear 13⅞c. Bulkmeats firm; sohulders 8¾@9c; sides 12⅞@12⅞c. Sugar cured hams 14c, all packed. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at $1 16.

Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, April 7.—Flour—demand good at full prices. Wheat excited; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 08; No. 2, $1 01. Oats neglected and lower; No. 2, fresh, 60@60½c. Corn opened firmer; No. 2 mixed, in store, 76c. Rye scarce and higher; No. 1, $1 11½. Barley unsettled; No. 2, $1 10; No. 3, 98c.

Boston.

BOSTON, April 7.—Flour in moderate demand; superfine Western $4 25@4 50; common extras $5 25@5 50; Wisconsin and Indiana $5 75 @6 25; white wheat Ohio and Indiana $6 00@6 62½; Illinois $6 00@7 00; St. Louis $6 00@8 00; fancy Minnesota $7 00@8 50. Corn in good demand; yellow 90@92c. Oats—mixed and white 72@75c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; extra $1 22½@1 23¾; No. 1 $1 21; amber $1 13¾. Corn firm; No. 1 mixed 75½@76½c. Oats—demand fair and market firm; white Western 65@66c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 7.—Cotton quiet; middling 16c. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn active at 89c. Oats active—nominally 74c. Lard firm at 15@16c. Bacon steady at 9¾@9⅝@12@12½c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 7.—Flour active at $5 25 @6 25. Wheat steady at $1 05@1 18. Corn steady at 63@65c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 58@62c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 7.—Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 23. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 42.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114¾.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1875.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5@3 per cent., closing at the latter figure. In the Stock Exchange, New York Central and Union Pacific loaned at 2 per cent., Rock Island at 3 per cent., and Western Union, Lake Shore, Erie, Pacific Mail, Northwestern and St. Paul at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper in good demand at 5@7 per cent.

STERLING

quiet at 485½ for sixty days, and 489½ for sight.

GOLD

strong, opening at 114¾ and closing at 114¾. Carrying rates 1@3½ per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $27,000. Clearings $33,000,000. Customs receipts $494,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong. Railroad bonds firm. State bonds steady. The railway and miscellaneous speculation was generally strong and higher to-day. The volume of business was quite large in leading shares and the advance in some cases was very decided. The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company shares led the market on an upward turn, and advanced from 24¾ at the opening to 27¾ at the close, with final sales at the highest point of the day. The sailing of the steamer Faraday to pick up and finish the laying of the direct cable, and the arrangements made by the Atlantic and Pacific Company for the extension of its system of revises to St. Louis and Milwaukee, had much to do with the rise to-day. Pacific Mail was another prominent feature and rose from 41⅞ to 43⅞ on the denial of the reported defalcation at Yokohama. It appears that there is a small discrepancy between the New York and Yokohama accounts, and the agent is now on his way to clear it up. Western Union was active and rose from 77¾ to 78⅞. Union Pacific was firm and ranged from 70⅛ to 71, closing at 70¾. Erie was firmer and advanced from 28⅞ to 30½. Wabash rose from 15⅝ to 16⅞, and St. Paul from 38⅞ to 39½. New York Central strong and advanced from 101⅛ to 101⅝, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court against the company on the scrip dividend tax. Other changes in the market were not important. The market closed strong. Transactions aggregated 201,000 shares, of which 62,000 were Pacific Mail, 33,000 Western Union, 7,000 St. Paul, 20,000 Erie, 6,000 Wabash, and 21,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	60	St. Paul	39⅝
W. U. Tel	78¼	Do preferred	58⅝
Atlantic & Pacific	27¾	Wabash	16¾
Quicksilver	22	Do preferred	17
Adams Express	102	Fort Wayne	96⅝
Wells-Fargo Ex	86⅞	Terre Haute	
American Express	64¾	Do preferred	25
U. S. Express	59⅞	Chicago & Alton	102⅞
New York Central	101½	Do preferred	107
Pacific Mail	43¾	Lake Shore	73⅞
Erie	29⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	28⅞
Do preferred		Clev., Col & Cin	60
Harlem	129⅝	Burlington & Q	112
Do preferred	125	Panama	105⅞
Mich. Central	74	Illinois Central	101⅞
Cleveland & Pitts.	92¼	Union Pacific stk	70⅞
Northwestern	45⅞	Central Pacific bds	99⅞
Do preferred	58	Union Pacific bds	98⅞
Rock Island	102⅝	Del. & Lack	
N. J. Central	111	Bankers' Bills	486

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	121⅞	5-20's, 1867	121
5-20's, 1862	117⅞	5-20's, 1868	121
5-20's, 1864	119	New 5's	115⅞
5-20's, 1865	121	10-40's	114⅛
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅞	Currency 6's	119⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	99⅞	Virginia, old	34
Tennessee, old	68⅛	N. Carolina, old	20½
Tennessee, new	68	N. Carolina, new	5
Virginia, new	33		

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Cattle—Receipts 4,000 head. There is a moderate demand at steady prices. Shipping $5 00@6 90; choice sold at $5 85@6 25. Shipments 2,700 head.

Hogs—Receipts 10,000 head. Market active and demand and prices steady; light sold at $7 35@7 85; heavy $8 00@9 00. Shipments 5,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000 head. Market fairly active and firm; poor to extra $4 50@6 75.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Hogs strong and active; Yorkers $6 25@7 00; medium to fair $7 25@7 50; good to extra $7 75@8 25. Cattle active and firm; sales of good native steers at $6 00@6 12½; fair $5 25@5 50; stockers and feeders $4 00@4 37½; mixed stock $4 00@5 10; Texans $3 00 @4 25.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Hogs firm; common $6 37½@7 00; fair to medium $7 25@8 00; good $8 25@8 50.

COTTON.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—Cotton—demand slack and supply fair. Sales of 2,300 bales. Prices easier: good ordinary to strict good ordinary 14⅜@15¼c; low middling to strict low middling 15⅜@15⅞c; middling to strict middling 15⅞@16¼c; good middling to middling fair 16⅞@17⅜c. Receipts 2,125 bales. Exports, Great Britain 8,020 bales. Stock 167,932 bales. Unsold last evening 111,000 bales. On shipboard 63,000 bales.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Cotton quiet at 16⅞@17c. Futures closed quiet; sales of 20,000 bales, as follows: April, 16 19-32@16⅝c; May, 16 15-16c; June, 17 5-16c; July, 17 19-32c; August, 17⅝@17 25-32c; September, 17⅝@17 13-32; October, 16 ¾@16 25-32c.

DRY GOODS.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The trade movement was slow in all departments, owing to the inclement weather. The market for cotton goods was quiet, but all leading makes were firmly held by manufacturers' agents. Plaid prints were active, but other styles were quiet. Cottonades were dull. Worsted dress goods were fairly active, and plaid styles were in brisk demand. Woolens remain sluggish. Ribbons were active.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., April 7, 1875.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R Ft.	ABOVE L'W W'R In.	CHANGE — or † Ft.	CHANGE — or † In.	DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
Cincinnati	36	8	†0	5	S.	Cloudy.
Evansville	26	6	†1	6	S.	Fair.
Freeport	12	1	—1	0	S. E.	Fair.
Hermann	7	1	..	..	....	....
Keokuk	10	11	—0	1	S.	Clear.
La Crosse	4	10	..	..	N. E.	Clearing.
Leavenw'th	10	9	†1	6	S.	Cloudy.
Louisville	13	2	†0	5	S. E.	Clear.
Marietta	19	1	—3	4	W.	Fair.
Memphis	33	1	—0	2	S. E.	Fair.
Morganto'n	3	2	—0	8	N.	Clear.
Oil City	7	6	—0	9	N. E.	Fair.
Omaha	8	0	†0	7	S.	Cloudy.
Paducah	36	2	—0	2	N.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	11	0	—1	2	N.	Fair.
St. Louis	17	2	..	..	S. E.	Clear.
St. Paul	..	..	..	..	E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	42	3	†0	1	S.	Cloudy.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 7, 1875.

River falling; 9 feet. Weather clear; thermometer 60 at 7 P. M.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., April 7, 1875.

River 3 feet 2 inches and falling. Weather clear; thermometer 72.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., April 7, 1875.

River 5 feet 6 inches and falling slowly. Weather clear and warm.

Steubenville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., April 7, 1875.

River falling, with 16 feet in the channel. Weather cloudy and warm. Departed—Forest City, for Wheeling. Passed Down—Carrie Brooks, R. W. Skillinger John Penny, Boaz John Dippold, J. S. McDonald and Wm. Stone. Up—Geo Lysle and Granite State.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 7, 1875.

Weather clear and warm. River 17 feet 6 inches and falling. Departed—R. W. Skillinton, Ironton; Express, Parkersburg; Granite State, Pittsburgh.

Pomeroy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

POMEROY, O., April 7, 1875.

Up—Ed. Hobbs, with a tow of iron ore; Fred. Wilson No. 2, with a tow of empty barges; N. J. Bigley, with a tow of empty barges. Down—Andes; Samuel Clark, with a tow of coal. Weather warm.

EVANSVILLE, April 7.—Weather clear; mercury 59 to 70. Wind from the south. River risen 18 inches, with 26 feet and 7-10 on gauge. Up—John W. Garrett and barges, Geo. Roberts. Down—Benton, Spottsville, Fearless, Grey Eagle, Glasgow, Pat Cleburne, Mary Houston. The Houston is adding largely here and will leave nearly full. Business fair.

MEMPHIS, April 7.—River fell 2 inches. Weather cloudy and warm. Arrived—Baum' Cincinnati. Departed—Cherokee, Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Arrived—Dugan and Lewis, Missouri river; Lady Lee, Peoria; Johnson and Savannah, Keokuk; Helena, Vicksburg; Comet, Quincy; Kellogg, Illinois river. Departed—Savannah and Johnson, Keokuk; C. W. Mead, Fort Benton; Ironsides, Pittsburgh; Lady Lee, Peoria; Grand Tower, Memphis; Shreveport, New Orleans; Lewis, Missouri river; Swift, Cincinnati; John Means, Nashville. River about stationary and the upper river falling. Weather clear and warm.

CAIRO, April 7.—Arrived—Oakland, Pittsburgh, Capital City St. Louis. Benton Pittsburgh; Susie Silver New Orleans. Departed—T. F. Eckert St. Louis, Oakland New Orleans. River 40 feet 2 inches and rising. Weather cloudy.

NASHVILLE, April 7.—River falling, with 25 feet 6 inches on shoals. Weather clear and warm. Arrived—Brilliant, Tennessee river.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—River 36 feet 10 inches and stationary. Weather fair and warm. Arrived—Longworth, New Orleans. Departed—H. S. Turner, Shawneetown.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page.

THE loss of the Paragon was the general theme of conversation among boatmen and others yesterday. She was undoubtedly the best stern-wheel boat afloat. She was insured in Cincinnati for $20,000. There was no insurance in this city. She left here in the winter of 1873.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Westphalia	April 8	Hamburg.
Celtic	April 10	Liverpool.
City of New York	April 10	Liverpool.
Bolivia	April 10	Glasgow.
Arragon	April 10	Bristol.
Neckar	April 10	Bremen.
The Queen	April 10	Liverpool.
Idaho	April 13	Liverpool.
Gœthe	April 13	Hamburg.
China	April 14	Liverpool.
Greece	April 14	London.
Frisia	April 15	Hamburg.
Maas	April 15	Rotterdam.
Switzerland	April 15	Antwerp.
Baltic	April 17	Liverpool.
Pereire	April 17	France.
City of Richm'nd	April 17	Liverpool.
Italy	April 17	Liverpool.
Ethiopia	April 17	Glasgow.
Nevada	April 20	Liverpool.
Russia	April 21	Liverpool.
State of Nevada	April 21	Glasgow.
Suevia	April 22	Hamburg.
Republic	April 24	Liverpool.
Egypt	April 24	Liverpool.
Elysia	April 24	Glasgow.
City of Montreal	April 24	Liverpool.
Wyoming	April 27	Liverpool.
Schiller	April 27	Hamburg.
Bothnia	April 27	Liverpool.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.		
Indiana	April 8	Liverpool.
Abbottsford	April 15	Liverpool.
Ohio	April 22	Liverpool.
Nederland	April 27	Antwerp.
Illinois	April 29	Liverpool.
FROM BOSTON.		
Atlas	April 10	Liverpool.
Samaria	April 17	Liverpool.
Parthia	April 24	Liverpool.
FROM BALTIMORE.		
Hibernian	April 14	Liverpool.
Braunschweig	April 17	Bremen.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Brownsville.
E. Bennett	Donaldson	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Departed.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Brownsville.
Elector	Abrams	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Mallie Ragon	Williamson	Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Ten feet nine inches and falling.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva......8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated ten feet nine inches and falling slowly. The weather was very pleasant. Trade on the landing was dull.

CAPTAIN WHITAKER left last evening for St. Louis.

THE steamer Minnie is offered for sale at Mt. Carmel, Illinois.

THE towboat Diamond is bringing up the Leopard's iron tow.

FREIGHTS for the South are reported abundant at Shawneetown.

THE steamer Mallie Ragon, Captain Williamson, left for Wheeling on time.

THE towboats Panther and Stella are coming up with big tows of empty barges.

THE towboat J. W. Garrett is *en route* for Wheeling with 1,500 tons of Merrimac ore.

THE steamer R. W. Skillinger, Captain Russell, leaves Ironton this day for Pittsburgh.

THE new steamer Carroll left St. Louis for Fort Benton with all the freight she wanted.

THE steamer Fannie Tatum, Capt. Williams, leaves St. Louis for Fort Benton on Saturday.

THE steamer Thompson Dean, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, has six boxes of freight for Pittsburgh.

AMONG the freight list of the Fulton City, from New Orleans to St. Louis, was 300 tons anthracite coal.

THE Salt Valley, Capt. Sanford, leaves Ironton this day for Pittsburgh. She will depart from here on Monday at 4 P. M.

THE punctual packets of the Brownsville and Geneva Packet Line leave daily from the company's wharfboat at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE steamer Bruno was fined $500 by the United States Court, at Little Rock, for not carrying the stars and stripes, as required by law.

THE towboats John H. Bigley and Fred Nelson No. 2 left Cincinnati yesterday. The former had twenty empty barges, the latter thirteen.

THE following steamers have been inspected at Yankton: Josephine, E. H. Durfee, Silver Lake, Far West, Key West and Westerner, all of the Coulson fleet.

THE powerful towboat Rover, of Gray's Iron Line, takes her departure on Saturday, positively, for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. Shippers can rely on this.

THE steamer Illinois has commenced to run between Memphis and Vicksburg. This is the result of a business correspondence between Captain Geo. W. Cheek, of Memphis, and some of the merchants of that city.

THE favorite passenger steamer Mollie Ebert, Captain F. Y. Batchelor, is announced for Cairo, St. Louis and the upper Mississippi. Now is the time to go West, and the Mollie Ebert is the boat to travel on.

THE favorite steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, will arrive to-day and take her departure at 3 P. M. on Friday for Parkersburg, Marietta and Portsmouth. Passengers and shippers can make their arrangements accordingly.

NEW ORLEANS.—In the civil rights case against Roffins, clerk of the steamboat Seminole, for refusing a cabin passage to Louis Chevalier and wife, the United States Commissioner sent Roffins before the Circuit Court under $100 bond.

WHEN the Wm. J. Lewis was burning at Chester, one of the clerks jumped on to the burning boat and saved Capt. Whitledge's favorite gun. As the gun was heavily loaded, the action of the clerk was unnecessary. The fire would have got the gun off.

MORE COAL DEPARTURES.—The following boats got off for Cincinnati: Lioness No. 2, with 12 barges, 140,000 bushels; 1 coke boat, 22,000 bushels. For Louisville: Tom Rees, 1 coal boat, 7 barges, 104,000 bushels; Hercules, 10 barges, 165,000 bushels.

THE wharf is being pretty well thinned out of towboats. There are plenty on the way up, and they may arrive at any hour. Coal men are not so anxious to ship coal as we have seen them, from the fact that you have to deliver a large amount of coal for a small sum of money.

THE favorite passenger steamer Exchange, Captain S. Shuman, is announced for Cincinnati and way points. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. The clerks are Messrs. Harbison, Dales and Clark, who will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE Kountz steamer Mollie Moore arrived at Camden, on the Ouachita, on Friday morning, and delivered the largest cargo ever delivered there by a single boat. The entire cargo was shipped on the boat at St. Louis, nineteen-twentieths of it by one house. It would be well for St. Louis merchants to ship their freight in this manner on through boats.

THE Diamond Jo and Keokuk Northern Lines have made freight arrangements with the Northwestern, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Illinois Central, Western Union, Green Bay and Minnesota, and several other roads between the lakes and the Mississippi. The rates are the same as those last year—only there are more roads willing to connect with the steamers for freight business.

GLAD TO HEAR IT.—Pilot Leander Patterson, pilot on the Wild Duck at the time of the collision between herself and the United States, has appealed to Captain Devenny, Supervising Inspector of the Seventh district, to reverse the decision of the Cincinnati Board of Local Inspectors, and claims he can produce new testimony that will fully exonerate him from any blame whatever.

THE Sioux City *Journal* of Tuesday says: At Fort Randall the river was open last evening on both shores, and no crossing on the ice was attempted. At Fort Sully the water was deep enough on top of the ice to float a yawl, and rising rapidly; but the ice was firm. The river was reported open opposite Yankton at 8 o'clock last evening, but the ice was still firm above and below. River open at Little Sioux.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* says: The farmers of the Wabash Valley raised a prolific supply of corn last year, and are shipping heavy lots of it up the Tennessee river, which country experienced an almost total failure in this cereal last season, and is now entirely out of breadstuffs. The steamer Red Cloud has a contract to carry 900 sks from Shawneetown to points along the Tennessee, and every boat has big lots of it among her freight.

MARK TWAIN still owes Horace Bixby $200, according to contract, for teaching him the river. Mark was to pay $500 in all, and like a little man came up with $300 of it, with promises for the remainder in time. "Time" hasn't been called yet, and of course, Mark will never be reminded of the discrepancy; nay, since Twain has made so much Mark in the world, Horace treasures that debt as fondly as a fellow would a piece of the ear of his sweetheart.

THE new and splendid passenger steamer John L. Rhoads, Captain J. M. Vandergrift, will follow the Rover in loading for the Upper Mississippi. This boat was built expressly for the Pittsburgh and St. Louis trade, and is beyond all doubt one of the best arranged boats ever constructed. We have heard a good deal about a new boat built at Cincinnati, named Cons. Millar. We want the Cincinnati boatmen to pay the Rhoads a visit, make a thorough examination, and we have no fears of the result. This boat has been named after one of nature's noblemen.

THE Shreveport *Times* of the 2d says: The change in the weather since our last report was a striking one; it struck into our very marrow bones—the cold did, and we speak from appearance. When the rain held up Wednesday night we said "bully," but were not prepared for the Texas norther that came blustering around before the next morning, putting a big disgust on everybody. We did not have any mercury to tell how cold it really was, but some blue pills in the room worked clean down out of sight.

THE New Orleans *Times* has the following concerning the Republic: What better proof can we bring forward to advance the great advantage to be obtained in traveling by our river steamers than in the instance of that fine passenger steamer the Great Republic, arriving here on last Saturday with her large and spacious cabin full of people. And she had hardly been in port two hours before she had over fifty registered for her return trip. When passengers can obtain comfort, with cheapness of fare, that is the way they should embrace, whether they are traveling on business or pleasure, and the time is so short that it should recommend itself to all.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

W G Miller, 550 sks barley; J Laughridge, 1 bx wood in shape; John L Nesling, 2 bxs mdse, 1 bx canned fruit, 1 bdl carpet; H W Buflum, 11 bxs bottles; A Craig & Co, 4 bbls pots; James Old, 1 grate, 1 bdl hooks; S Ewart & Co, 1 keg lard, 1 sk beans; Fahnestock White Lead Co, 6 sks kegs; W Townsend & Co, 27 kegs nuts, 3 casks do, 9 bdls wire; Voigt & McGraw, 3 bxs, 5 kegs, 2 chests tea, 1 hf-doz w bds; J A McKelvy, 1 bdl wheels; L J Blanchard, 50 bbls flour, 40 sks c meal; Arbuckles, 1 bbl sperm oil; H Gerwig & Son, 5 bdls twine, 2 reels do; Myers & Armor, 52 bdls shovels; J Benedict, 30 bgs rags, lot old metal scrap; Graff, Bennett & Co, 2 cars limestone; Thos Wightman & Co, 6 bbls broken glass; Aiken, Wallace & Pollock, 333 bushels potatoes; E Fox & Co, 26 bxs butter, 13 pails m syrup; Braden & Peabody, 2 crates eggs, 1 bbl do, 6 bxs butter; A D Strong, 2 bbls cider; M Rohr, 1 bbl cider; J M Cooper, 5 bxs mdse; Haworth & Dewhurst, 40 coffee bxs; Arbuckles & Co, 30 do do; E & C Maginn, 13 cracker do; Birmingham Bottling Works, 4 bxs bottles; J J Howard, 1 bbl vinegar; Fahnestock & Murray, 1 bx file bds; T C Jenkins, 9 bxs; H J McCracken & Bro, 4 bbls eggs; H Rea, Jr, 3 tubs butter; Reeneke, Wilson & Co, 6 wood pumps &c; B H Voskamp & Co, 100 bbls flour; J Hinchcliffe, 1 car stone; Head, Carson & Co, 2 hf bbls butter; J Rhodes, 10 hf bbls; J A Graff & Co, 16 do eggs, 3 tubs butter; Atlantic Glass Co, 1 bbl chimneys; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 1 car potatoes, 1 hf do, 10 bbls pease; Wm Haslage, 100 do flour; E Fox & Co, 100 bbls corn; Wells & Co, 100 do; S Boyd & Co, 7 cases wood in shape; Thos Hare & Bro, 138 bdls spokes; S B Floyd, 1 car mill feed; Cunningham & Ihmsen, 6 bbls cullet, 3 cases do, 2 bxs do; Wilbert & Wallace, 335 bush potatoes; A Bricker & Son, 333 do; J C Dunn, 350 do; J C Dunn, 50 bbls cider; John Phillips, 2 cases boots; P Duff & Son, 1 car potatoes; W B Scaife & Son, 1 boiler; Hostetter & Smith, 105 bdls spts.

ELEVATOR—L I Newsom, 1 car corn; McHenry & Hood, 1 do oats.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

W Flaccus & Son, 11 beef hides, 1 bbl calf skins, 21 sks scrap; B Cocher, 24 do feed, 6 bbls flour; Davis, Chambers & Co, 250 pigs lead; Whitmore, Wolf, Lane & Co, 1 bbl h ware; Head, Carson & Co, 9 kegs apple butter; M, T & Co, 30 bxs s wax; Hall's Safe and Lock Co, 1 iron sofa; L C Graff & Co, 2 cars baled hay, 20 bales do, 18 do straw; H J McCracken & Bro, 1 car baled hay; Watt, Lang & Co, 75 bxs soap; W B Lupton & Co, 653 rolls r felt; Jas H Parker, 951 pcs bulk sides; M McCullough, Jr, & Co, 10 bbls whisky; Reese Owens & Co, 5 tcs hams; J H Hespenhide, ¼ bb h sugar; Paine, H & T, 50 do oil, 5 tcs stearine; Ed Fox & Co, 1 bx eggs, 2 sks rags, 8 kegs s butter; H Riddle Son & Co, 2 bbls eggs, 30 sks rags; J Rhodes, 5 emt bbls; Jas H Loh & Co, 2 bbls eggs; C H Lewis, 7 kegs s butter; Scobie, Reed & Co, 3 doz powers; McIntire & Braud, 9 tcs hams, 3 do shoulders.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Heath & Spear, 1 car lumber; W H Wanener & Son, 1 do; J W Miller, 1 do; Chas Brown, 100 bbls lime; A dams & Co, 100 do; J B Canfield, 100 do; Van Gorder & Co, 1 car potatoes; A E Stevenson, 10 bbls whisky; S Bing & Co, 10 do; T C Jenkins 25 bbls 1 do; Jos Myers & Co, 7 bales tow; D W Garrett, 11 bxs f fish; Hartley & McKee, 1 bale rubber; J Lindsay, 1 car 1 beer; J M Walker, 1 car s pipe; A C Bakewell, 9 bdls paper; Means, S & Co, 8 bbls apples; Welsfrod & W, 25 bbls apples; J H Parker 1 cask; Lee S Smith, 2 bxs d goods; I R Norton, 2 do p stools; Herzig & Bros, 15 pails tobacco; S Boyd, 2 rack frames; R & W Jenkinson, 16 pkg tobacco; L J Blanchard, 25 bxs cheese; Hill, West & Co, 40 bdls s board; J J Pettit, 8 bbl sund; Aiken, Wallace & F, 7 bxs m syrup; Gallinger & Co, 10 pkg g ware; F Pollard, 2 cases; Thos Miller, 16 kegs beer; Voigt, M & Co, 17 bbls sund; J H Loh & Co, 12 do; Central Ref Co, 5 do d rens; J Kenworthy & Co, 10 bdls chairs.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Isabella Furnace Co, 5 cars stone; South Side P M Co, 1 do lumber; B Schmidt & Co, 2 do; Amos Lewis, 1 do; Leopold & Ernstine, 1 do; Anderson & Ramaley, 1 do; Geo McKee, 1 do; Thos Robertson, 1 car shingles; D F Fisher & Co, 1 do; H Allerton, 4 cars hay; Laing & McKallip, 2 do; Loomis & Benton, 2 do; H J McCracken, 2 do; Jas Graham, 1 car oats; Scott & Gisal, 1 do; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 1 car potatoes; Kiefer Stifle & Co, 1 car bark; Chautauqua Lake Ice Co, 1 car ice; Pgh Tar and Chem Works, 1 car tar; Wey Wells, 1 car of roofing slate; C T Place, 2 cars tar; Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1 do refined oil; Chas H Armstrong, 1 car fire clay; W J Baughman, 1 car lime; W B McLean, 29 bdls chairs; C Cloggett, 4 ex tables, 3 case k d do; Henderson & Bro, 1 keg; Wm Sheldin, 3 bxs butter, 1 box and 2 bbls eggs, 1 bx lard; Mike Coyn, 1 bbl eggs, 1 bx butter; R M Owens, 1 bx butter, 1 bbl eggs; Marshall & Bro, 2 corn castings; H Buffum, 2 bxs bottles; W Hoffman, 5 calves; J Donnelly, 21 sks potatoes; W Hoffman, 5 calves; F Leutz, 1 calf; A Schuman, 1 keg a butter; W Flaccus & Son, 1 hide; W G Leslie, 2 d hogs; S Younkins, 2 calves; F Dietrich, 1 calf; Cochran & Fell, 1 do; S Younkins, 1 bbl eggs, 1 bx butter; D McCarty, 7 baskets cabbage, 5 sks turnips; McCullough & Smith, 6 sks rags; Spear & Son, 1 lot old metal; S Hileman, 3 kegs butter; W Sheldin, 1 box do; Hoerr & Stewart, 2 bbls eggs; James Speer, 8 baskets cabbage; Maggie Reynolds, 1 lot h h goods; W B Taylor, 1 lot do; R Stewart 1 box sunds; Wm Hemmins, 1 coal auger; W Pickersgill, Jr, 1 bx boots; T J Wallace, 1 bx mdse; Voigt, M & Co, 4 bxs m sugar.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Muck Iron and Ore.

The following are the receipts of pig metal, muck iron and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	10	Brown & Co, m	2
Caughey & H, m	2	Maloney & L, s i	1
Total			15

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Lucy Furnace, o	14	McConway, T & Co, m	1
Glass, N & Co, o	2	Cambria Iron Co, m	1
Pgh Bolt Co, o	1		
Total			19

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J W Porter, m i	1	Byers, McG & Co, m i	1
J Moorhead, m i	1		
Total			3

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Maloney & L, s i	2	McKinney & Son, s i	1
Rush & Son, s i	1	J J Lawrence, s i	1
Wilson, W & Co, s i	1		
Total			6

Coal Received by A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
N Y & C G C Co	79	Armstrong, D & Co	24
Sable Coal Co	8		
Total			120

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.
U. S. MAIL LINE.
PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.
LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M. and 12 M.
For all Points on the Monongahela River.
The 8 A. M. Packet from Pittsburgh will connect at Monongahela City with the 11:15 train from Pittsburgh, on Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. The 5:00 A. M. Packet from Brownsville connects at Monongahela City with 8:30 A. M. train, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:40 A. M.
STEAMER GENEVA......CAPT. M. A. COX
STEAMER ELECTOR......CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN......CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKS
STEAMER E. BENNETT......CAPT. P. DONALDSON
For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.
A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.
R. R. ABRAMS, Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH AND CINCINNATI.
For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.
EVERY FRIDAY—3 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR......Commander.
R. H. KERR......Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
Wharf-boat, foot of Wood street.

IRONTON.
For Parkersburg, Gallipolis and Ironton
EVERY MONDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Ironton Every Thursday—10 A. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
SALT VALLEY,
T. S. SANFORD......Captain
E. F. MADDY......Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

ZANESVILLE.
For Marietta and Zanesville.
EVERY TUESDAY—3 P. M.
THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER
CARRIE BROOKS,
HARVEY DARLINGTON......Captain.
Will leave as announced.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
Corner Wood and Water streets, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PARKERSBURG.
For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.
EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
MALLIE RAGON,
J. W. WILLIAMSON......Captain
H. C. CALDWELL......Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street, or
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents,
Corner of Wood and Water streets.

LOUISVILLE.
For Cincinnati and Louisville.
THURSDAY, APRIL 8—4 P. M.
THE FINE STEAMER
EXCHANGE,
S. SHUMAN......Commander
WM. HARBISON......Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
Giving through receipts to Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Wheeling, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Huntington, Ironton, Portsmouth, Cincinnati and Louisville.
REGULAR TUESDAY PACKET—4 P. M.
THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER
R. W. SKILLINGER,
J. T. RUSSELL......Commander
C. B. RUSSELL......Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
Giving through receipts to all points South and West.
Special Rates on Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville Freights.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON, and
G. H. GHRIEST, Agents.
The Steamer R. W. SKILLINGER will positively leave TUESDAY, April 13. Passengers and shippers can rely on her prompt departure.
J. T. RUSSELL, Master.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.
THROUGH BOAT.
For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington, Muscatine, Rock Island, Davenport, Galena, Dubuque, McGregor, Lacrosse, Winona and St. Paul.
THURSDAY, APRIL 8—4 P. M.
THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER
MOLLIE EBERT.
F. Y. BATCHELOR......Commander
J. W. BATCHELOR......Clerk
Giving Throught Receipts to Kansas City, St. Jo, Lawrence, Omaha, Sioux City, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, and all points South and Southwest.
For Freight or Passage apply to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents,
Corner Wood and Water streets.

THROUGH BOAT
For Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington, Muscatine, Rock Island, Davenport, Galena, Dubuque, McGregor, Lacrosse, Winona and St. Paul.
SATURDAY, APRIL 10—4 P. M.
THE STEAMER
ROVER AND BARGES,
THOS. GREENLEE......Captain
W. C. GRAY......Clerk
Giving through receipts to Kansas City, St. Jo, Lawrence, Omaha, Sioux City, Denver, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points South and Southwest.
For lowest rates apply to
GEO. H. GHRIEST,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
R. C. GRAY, 94 Water street.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
Room 23, First National Bank,
PITTSBURGH, PA., April 7, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.161	52	72	......	Calm.	Fair.
2 P.M.	30.075	76	34	E.	Gentle	Fair.
9 P.M.	30.131	61	52.5	E.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.124 Highest thermom. 77
Mean thermometer. 62.5 Lowest thermom.. 48

Beaver College.

Spring session opens April 20. Address Rev. R. T. Taylor, Beaver, Pa. MTH

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring term commences April 15th. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., for catalogue.

Board of Viewers.

Judge Ewing, of the Quarter Sessions Court, on motion of City Solicitor Bigelow, has reappointed Messrs. Robert Vandevort, James Cassidy and Mathew Edward, as Street Viewers of the city of Pittsburgh, for the ensuing year.

Not a Dollar in Pittsburgh Offices

The statement that the steamer Paragon, destroyed by fire at St. Louis, was insured in Pittsburgh offices for $20,000, is wholly incorrect. The policies were all issued in Cincinnati, and the Pittsburgh offices do not lose a dollar.

A Disputed Line.

John Knoedler, through his counsel, yesterday filed an application, in the Court of Common Pleas, in equity, for the appointment of a commissioner to take testimony for the purpose of establishing a property line between himself and John Cooper's heirs. The property is in Ross township.

The Legal Limit of School Tax.

The ruling of Judge Elwell in respect to the collection of school taxes has been reversed by the Supreme Court and the interpretation of the law by the school department sustained. The effect of this decision is to authorize school directors to assess a tax not exceeding fifteen mills on the dollar for school purposes.

Another Charge Preferred.

Elsewhere is noted the fact that the indictment against "Johnny" Newell for gambling was ignored by the grand jury for want of testimony to sustain it. The arrest of the delinquent witnesses is also noted. Yesterday afternoon another information of a similar character was made before Mayor McCarthy against Newell, and he was arrested and held to bail. The case will again come up before the grand jury.

A Charcoal Sketch.

Messrs. Guiscetti & Nardi have embarked in the business of making charcoal, and some specimens of the article made by the firm were left at this office yesterday. These are pronounced superior to any charcoal in the market, by competent judges. The firm are making charcoal at two points, viz: at Ruff Landing, on the Ohio river, and in Somerset county, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad. Their office in this city is at Nos. 68 and 70 Fifth avenue.

Lecture at the University.

Rev. W. T. Beattie, of the Shady Side Presbyterian church, delivered yesterday morning, to the faculty and students of the Western University, his admirable lecture on "The objections that have been raised against the Bible on the ground of the moral character of certain persons and acts that figure in Scriptural history." It was, in all respects, intellectual, ethical and forensic, just such a performance as helps make the anticipation, of the Wednesday mornings in the University calendar a real pleasure. Among the auditors from without we noticed the Rev. Mr. Kirk and John M. Duff, M. D.

Action in Ejectment.

An action in ejectment was instituted yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, by Kinder Blair, against the City of Allegheny, to recover a piece of property on River avenue, Allegheny City. The property begins at a point on River avenue, running south some ten feet, thence east 104 feet ten and one-half inches, thence north seven feet, thence west 104 feet ten and one-half inches to the place of beginning, containing 3 87-100 perches. The property is part of lots 1 and 2 of James Nomand's plan of lots. A summons was issued. The ground is bounded by property of A. Martin and Reed Bros.

These Are the Words:

They are to be given out alphabetically, backwards, in the following order: Zythepsary, Zoochemy, Yezdegerdian, Xystarch, Wealsman, Velleity, Unijugate, Twibil, Triptych, Syssarcosis, Sympiesometer, Rhyzophagous, Rachitic, Quadryphallous, Paychopanychism, Propœdeutics, Oryctognosy, Oneirodynia, Neurypnology, Neodamode, Muschetors (not mosketeers), Mullagatawny, Magilp, Lool, Lancepesade, Kneck, Kawn, Jasey, Ischnophony, Insipience, Haulm, Hammoschrysos, Gnathonic, Ginglymoid, Focillation, Fluctisonous, Esurine, Ephiphyllospermous, Dichlamydeous, Desidiose, Chisley, Caut, Byssine, Bistoury, Arrhaphostic, Apaumee, Acrasy.

When these words have all been given out and spelled correctly, hard words may be given to the survivors, until they are all slain. We advise them to demand a precise definition for every word before spelling it.

Arrested for Contempt.

James Pyatt and Pat Kelly were subpœned as witnesses in the case of Newell, for gambling, but did not respond to the demand of the Court. A process was issued for their arrest, and they were picked up yesterday afternoon. When Pyatt reached the entrance to the jail, he took the "back track" on the officer, and fled for liberty. He made a good run, dashing through between some workmen at the head of the steps leading from Fifth avenue to the Court house, but closely followed by the officer, crying "stop thief!" At the corner of Fifth avenue and Grant street he was intercepted by cornerman O'Grady, and in less than one minute from the time of his escape he was marched back to jail. The affair attracted a large crowd, and created no little excitement until curiosity was satisfied by inquiries and explanations.

Allegheny Items

There was not a quorum of the Printing Committee present last night, and therefore no meeting was held.

The Health Committee met and, after approving several bills, adjourned.

The committees on Fire Engines and Hose and City Property will meet to-morrow at 12:30 and proceed on a tour of inspection, the several engine houses being the objective points.

Urich Holmes, who was placed in the lock-up Tuesday night, laboring at the time under an attack of delirium tremens, was yesterday morning sent to the Workhouse. He will come out soon after the 4th of July.

A boy named James Etchells was sent to the Reform School by Mayor Philips. He was a clear case of incorrigibility.

Edward Swartzwelder, the lad who was arrested for stealing wrapping paper from a paper dealer in the Allegheny market house, was discharged by Mayor Phillips, his parents promising to send him to the country.

It is intimated that certain dairymen in "Dutchtown" are driving a swill-milk business,

Removal of a Bank.

It has already been announced that the Smithfield Savings bank has purchased that valuable property on the southwest corner of Smithfield and Diamond street. For some days past preparations have been going on for the occupancy of these premises by the institution. The work of fitting up is not yet complete, but the bank was yesterday removed to the new building where its business will hereafter be transacted. The career of the Smithfield Savings bank has been an eminently successful one from the outstart, and it now ranks among our soundest and most reliable monetary institutions. This bank is possessed of ample capital for all the requirements of the general banking business, and its officers and directors are prominent business men whose financial ability, judgment and prudence insure good management in all its affairs. The President, E. P. Jones, Esq., and the Cashier, Mr. W. W. Scott, are widely and most favorably known to the business community. It is impossible at this writing to give a description of the new banking house, but it may be said that it is eligibly located, commodious, well arranged, and will, when the workmen have finished, no doubt present a very attractive and elegant internal appearance. We wish the management of the Smithfield Savings bank a continuation of their abundant success.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE spring term of the Oakdale Academy began on Tuesday.

THE Clipper Club, of this city, are building a boat-house. It will cost $2,500.

Now is the time for organ grinders to betake themselves to the rural districts. The singing-school season is over.

ANOTHER land-slide occurred at Mt. Washington yesterday morning, obstructing travel on Washington avenue.

THE Fire Department has a Babcock extinguisher at Library Hall to guard the Centennial tea parties from fire.

GEORGE KIRSCH, aged fourteen years, had his leg fractured yesterday at the O'Hara Boiler Works, by a boiler rolling upon him.

PROMINENT iron men deny that the resumption of work by the puddlers at the Keystone mills will have any bearing on the strike.

BURGLARS entered the house of a railroad trackman at McDonald's station a few nights ago, but a courageous woman frightened them away.

THE Street Committee, or a number of members thereof, yesterday visited the railroad crossing at Thirty-third street to study over the grade.

THE plans for the Industrial Exposition buildings have been made and approved, although the location has not been decided upon. The building will be 750x250 feet and two stories high.

THE stable of Mr. John Paul, situate in Lower St. Clair township, was burned on Tuesday, together with a carriage, buggy, wagon, sleigh and set of harness. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE hearing in the case of Philip Wills, charged with felonious assault and battery, in cutting a man named Gent, on Penn avenue, has been postponed until the 14th instant, before Alderman O'Donnell.

JUDGE COLLIER yesterday rebuked a young lawyer for speaking of a party to a case on trial as "a Shylock." Some older members of the bar would bear rebuke for abusing both suiters and witnesses—a practice quite too common with some of them.

A SERIES of interesting meetings are being held in the Hazelwood Presbyterian church. This evening Rev. Mr. Senour will preach there, and on Friday evening there will be a sermon by Dr. Scovel. On Saturday afternoon Rev. Mr. Wightman, of McKeesport, will deliver a sermon preparatory to communion on Sunday.

THE Clipper Boat Club now numbers forty-one members, and is one of the strongest professional clubs in the country, containing such well known oarsmen as Morris, Louther and others. They have recently added to their stock of boats two new English sculls, and besides these boats they now have ten American sculls, three of them new, and one double and one four-oared boat.

WE would remind our readers and the members of the new driving park, East End, that there will be a meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, corner of Diamond and Wood streets, to effect a permanent organization, elect officers, &c. It is proposed to make a mile track in the vicinity of Hamilton Hall which will be one of the finest in the country. The stock will, it is thought, pay large dividends and prove a profitable investment.

THE CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY.

The Opening Last Evening a Grand Success—The Hall and Table Decorations—Address of Hon. James H. Hopkins—Large Attendance and a Good Time Generally.

The opening of the tea party at Library Hall last evening, for the benefit of the national Centennial celebration at Philadelphia in 1876, was a grand success, and the ladies having the arrangements in charge, are entitled to commendation. At the hour of opening a large crowd had assembled, and in a short time the hall was well filled. As has already been reported, the parquette had been floored even with the stage, and within the space thus made the tables were spread. The parquette, dress circle and balcony were left for the visitors who desired to view the throng and the occurrences of the evening. Then the art gallery, containing curiosities contributed or loaned, together with the library rooms proper, afforded a fine promenade. The decorations of the hall are well arranged, evergreens and flowers being used in abundance, while most elaborate workmanship and exquisite taste was exhibited upon

THE TABLES.

These were arranged as follows: The main feature in this particular—the National table—occupies the rear center part of the stage. It is in the shape of a six cornered star, and the center figure is a large sugar pyramid. Near the base are four figures—Pittsburgh's representative trades—the puddler, miner, glassblower and blacksmith. On the upper section are four other figures representing the arms of the Government—the infantry, the artillery, the marine and the cavalry. On the pyramid are placed the coats of arms of the thirty-seven States of the Union.

The design of the new Hampshire table is slabs of granite and marble. Massachusetts, a block of granite representing a hub and a scarlet banner and coat-of-arms. The Rhode Island and Vermont table is represented by an anchor of flowers with a miniature green mountain covered with moss. Connecticut has a beautiful arch of flowers, pending from which is a basket filled with flowers. A beautiful banner bears the motto of the State: "He who brought us over still sustains us."

New York has a beautiful full-rigged miniature ship, the "United States," stands on the table. The table also has as part of its decoration the regimental flags, a full stand of colors, of the 70th New York Volunteers. The principal designs of the Pennsylvania table are a coat of arms of the State, and a bell representing the old Independence bell—beautifully arched over the flowers. Deleware is represented by flowers, fruits and a ship, while Maryland has its coat of arms, above which is perched an eagle. Virginia—the central figure is a large wreath of tobacco—Virginia's principal product. This table also represents Ohio, and the design of that State is an old-fashioned flat boat, on which is the name "Ohio," and the date 1776;

The design of the North Carolina table is beautiful. Two statuettes, representing the design of the coat of arms, stand on the table, and between them is a *cornucopia*. At the different corners of the base of the figures are pine, resin, cotton, rice and tobacco, the products of this State. A beautiful arch of flowers bears the name of the State. This historical fact is also made prominent in gilt letters: "This is the first Colony which gave its sanction to Independence." New Jersey has elegant pyramids of of fruits and flowers, prominent among which will be sweet potatoes and cranberries, some of the principal products of this State. Georgia, tropical fruits and flowers. South Carolina has a palmetto tree with a cotton plant, woods, &c.

All of the tables are richly adorned with flowers. They occupy places round the outer edge of the parquette, and are waited upon by young ladies dressed in old style costumes.

Noticeable in the art gallery, which contains old and curious relics, was the guidon or battery flag of Battery B, First Pennsylvania Artillery, presented by Captain William McClelland.

ADDRESS OF MR. HOPKINS.

Soon after the opening the assemblage listened to a neat address by Hon. James H. Hopkins. In opening, the orator of the evening said: "America having almost completed the first century of her existence, her faithful sons and daughters are busy with preparations to celebrate her natal year. These ladies of Allegheny county, desirous of contributing to that grand event and of manifesting their filial affection, have prepared this attactive scene of delicacy, and grace and beauty, and have directed me, in their names, to bid the public a cordial and generous welcome. Each of the thirteen sisters bids you a cordial welcome to her sumptuous board. Let the zeal and patriotism which prompted these ladies to provide this entertainment move all of your hearts to active sympathy and crown their labors with that success which they and their cause deserve.

* * * * * * *

"But our year of jubilee should not be one of blind, ignorant exultation, but of intelligent gratitude and of rational joy. To that end every citizen of our country should study its history and understand its government. Although this is the land of our birth and the home of our choice, it is not that alone which endears it to our hearts. It is not our rolling prairies and sweeping rivers and towering mountains; it is not the fruitfulness of our soil, nor the wealth of our mines, nor the diversity of our products which make the pulse quicken and the heart throb with pride at the thought of being an American citizen. Other countries may have as gorgeous landscapes and as luxuriant harvests. It is not that our history stretches back into the misty and unrecorded past, for while we celebrate our first Centennial other nations have their millennial commemorations."

In closing, the speaker said: We have here to-night a symbol of perfect union. Massachusetts and South Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and all of the other States, north and south, east and west, are met in generous rivalry; each seeking to attest her zeal and devotion to the general cause. This the outgrowth of woman's gentle and forgiving nature, and of her patriotic love, which speaks like a benediction over all the land. There was but one Joan of Arc, but one maid of Saragossa, but there are a hundred thousand American women who have shown a devotion to their country quite as sincere and far more beneficient. Woman has ever been our instructor and exemplar in unselfish and steadfast adherents to purity and truth. When Judas betrayed and Peter denied, and nine of the others deserted, the Marys were faithful to the last. All through the course of history the influence of woman has been manifest, and has stamped its impress upon every people. Her smiles and sympathies, her ministerings and her prayers made heroes in the days of '76, and a hundred years have not diminished their power. In the hope that the example of these ladies may inspire you all with patriotic zeal, I now commit you to their graceful hospitality."

The address was well received, and at its close the ladies took their places at the several tables and prepared to entertain the guests of the evening. The supper was excellent and much enjoyed, and the present of a china tea cup and saucer gratified every one.

Mr. D. M. Jenkins, of the Old Tea House, 26 Fifth avenue, very generously donated the tea on which the visitors were regaled, last evening. That its flavor was delicious all who sipped it will bear witness.

The following named merchants in connection with others before mentioned, have given lumber required for putting the Hall in suitable condition: McNeill & Dean, 1,000 feet scantlings; McClure & Co., 300 feet scantlings; Knopp & Voeghtly, 200 feet scantlings; J. C. Bindley, 300 feet flooring boards. Wilson & Bros., 300 feet flooring boards; —— Logan, 300 feet flooring boards; Wm. Dilworth, Jr., 300 feet flooring boards; O. H. P. Williams, 300 feet flooring boards; Capt. Reed, 200 feet flooring boards.

Through Colonel Guthrie, from the "Armory," loan of trestles for the tables; Close, Schoeneck & Co., loan of boards prepared for the tables; Tate, Munden & Tate, for plumbing; Jarvis & Halpin, gas fitting; Weldon & Kelly, loan of chandelier; Smith & Son, loan of brackets and shades; Graff, Hugus & Co., loan of stove, etc.; Lacock & Irwin, loan of *eagles;* Reineman & Co., loan of all the dishes; Hugus & Hacke, two pieces of muslin.

Messrs. Joe T. and George Tcege proffer their individual musical services during the evenings of the Tea Party, tree of charge, the former gentleman furnishing music for the "matinee" at his own expense.

Edibles given as follows: W. B. Hays, 25 hams; Walker & Cooper, 12 hams; Dunseath & Co., 6 hams; James H. Parker, 1 dozen beef tongues; J. A. Renshaw, ½ dozen beef tongues; Heinz & Noble, all the pickles and horse radish required; Braden & Peabody, all the cheese; Haworth & Dewhurst, 10 lbs tea; Arbuckle Bros., tea; Head, Carson & Co., 1 barrel apples; Kramer & Vogleson, 15 doz. bananas, 32 doz. oranges, 50 lbs. candy, 1 box lemons; Phil. Reymer, 50 lbs. candy; E. & C. Maginn, $5 worth of candy.

The ladies desire to tender their grateful thanks to these various parties for their liberal and prompt response to the call, and sincerely hope the enjoyment derived from the "good things," and pleasure experienced from seeing variety and novelty displayed in the costumes may fully compensate them.

By order of the President.

MISS M. S. STEWART, Secretary.

A CENTENARIAN.

The following letter from a centenarian was read at the opening of the tea parties last evening;

WELLSVILLE, O., April 7, 1875.

Mrs. Martha Umbstaetter, Centennial Tea Party, Library Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

DEAR MADAM: I very much regret that I am too feeble to come to your Centennial Tea Party, to which I have had the honor of an invitation. In the providence of God I was permitted, on the 23d of September, 1873, to celebrate my own centennial, in the midst of my descendants, all of whom were then duly photographed in a group for preservation.

Thanking you for your kindness and attention, and hoping that our glorious Republic and Centennial Tea Parties may last while civil government lasts, and not like my centennial, last only long enough to be once celebrated,

I am, very truly yours,
HENRY ATEN.

P. S.—Captain Robert Beer, of Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, has a photograph of myself and also of my sister. I was born in Northampton county, Pa., September 23d, 1773, and am now in my one hundred and second year.
H. A.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

A Father Attempts to Carry off His Own Child by Force.

Quite an excitement was created at the corner of Clark and Crawford streets, in the Eighth ward, on Tuesday evening last, between eight and nine o'clock. A young woman, who has been separated from her husband for five months past, had started with her little child to a shop, to buy some candy for it. On the way, she was violently assaulted by her husband, who snatched the child from her, seized her arm and gave it a severe twist, and knocked her into the street. She screamed forty murders and followed in pursuit. Instantly a crowd was collected, and the kidnapping father was soon overhauled. He did not want to give up the child, but one gentleman drew a revolver, while others made threatening demands, and he had to "drop it and run." The little one was then restored to the frantic mother, and the excitement was over. The separation is said to have been caused by the drunkenness of the husband.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Deluge," with its beautiful scenery, fine tableaux, Amazon march and realistic effects will be repeated this evening. The dancing of the Kiralfys is exceedingly good, and the acrobatic feats of the Faust family unsurpassed. The audiences are increasing, those of yesterday afternoon and yesterday evening having been the largest of the week.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

New songs by Mr. and Mrs. George Ware; new and side-splitting sketches by that prince of Etheopian comedians, Cool Burgess; new tricks by Prof. Logenia, and an entire new olio by the variety performers, are announced for to-night at Trimbles. It is by far the best show in the city.

Opera Bouffe.

The sale of seats for "Girofle and Girofla," to be presented at the Academy of Music on Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday matinee, began yesterday at Hall's, 103 Smithfield street. This company has the reputation of surpassing that of Aimee, and those who fail to hear the new opera will miss a great treat.

Blind Tom.

Blind Tom will give concerts on Friday, Saturday and Monday evenings and Saturday matinee. Reserved seats are to be had at Sheib's, 70 Fifth avenue.

WARD SCHOOL TAXES.

Levies Made by District Boards.

The following is a statement of the tax levied for 1875 by the different ward or district school boards of the city, so far as they have been reported:

Duquesne district, First ward, ¼ mill.
South district, Second ward, ½ mill.
North district, Fourth ward, ¾ mill.
Forbes district, Sixth ward, ¾ mill.
Franklin district, Seventh and Eighth wards, ½ mill.
Ralston district, Ninth and Tenth wards, 1 mill.
O'Hara district, Twelfth ward, first precinct, ½ mill.
Springfield district, Twelfth ward, second precinct, 2½ mills.
Oakland district, Fourteenth ward, 2½ mills.
Howard district, Sixteenth ward, 2½ mills.
Hiland district, Nineteenth ward, 1 mill.
Liberty district, Twentieth ward, 1 mill.
Peebles district, Twenty-third ward, 1½ mill.
Wickersham district, Twenty-fourth ward, 1 mill.
Humbolt district, Twenty-sixth ward, 2¾ mills.
St. Clair district, Twenty-seventh ward, 3 mills.
Birmingham district, Twenty-eighth ward, 3 mills.
Bedford district, Twenty-ninth ward, 1 mill.
Allen district, Thirty-first ward, 3½ mills.
Mt. Washington district, Thirty-second ward, 2½ mills.
Monongahela district, Thirty-third ward, 1 mill.
Riverside district, Thirty-fourth ward, 4 mills.
Luckey district, Thirty-fifth ward, 2 mills.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, of this county, the time for the completion of their schedules was extended to the 17th inst., and the assignees were to deliver to Baum all books and papers in their possession, for the completion of schedules.

In the matter of Robert White, bankrupt, of Allegheny city, on motion of Thomas M. Bayne, Esq., solicitor for debtor, the composition of said White with his creditors was confirmed.

In the matter of Northup Brothers, bankrupts, of Luzerne county, the petition of Onez Carr, for the payment of dividend to him and the assignees answer, was referred to Register Willard for report.

In the matter of Wm. Smith & Sons, bankrupts, of this city, on petition of Brown & Lambie, solicitors for W. Smith, the time for filing an answer to the petition in bankruptcy was extended to the 17th inst.

In the matter of Francis Ardary, bankrupt, of this city, an argument was had on the motion for an injunction against H. T. Morris *et al.*, after which further argument was adjourned till the 8th inst.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of Samuel Wallace vs. George W. McMurray *et al.*, previously reported, the jury found for plaintiff for $79 25.

In the case of John F. Cluley vs. J. A. McKelvy *et al.*, reported yesterday, the jury is out.

In the case of George Lawton vs. Norval Pollard, the rule to interplead was discharged and the Sheriff ordered to release the goods levied on.

In the case of Wm. Whigham, trustee, vs. Norval Pollard, the rule to interplead was discharged, and the Sheriff ordered to release the goods levied on.

Goff & Son vs. Samuel Duff. Action to recover for roofing a house. Verdict for plaintiff, $165 59.

In the case of S. Watson Carr vs. Robert Henderson, Susan Lonsdale and Thomas Anderson, an action to recover for taxes paid for defendants, which, as tenants, it is alleged they should have paid, the jury found for the defendants.

Coony & Co. vs. Ludolph & Bro., was non suited.

Iron City National Bank vs. Jake Hill. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $413.

In the case of Baldwin township vs. Carr's administrators, the jury found for the defendants.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Pennock *et al.* vs. Linhart *et al.*; McMahon vs. Phillips; Auslem vs. Itzel; Woodward administrator vs. Baldwin township; Quirk *et al.* vs. Murphy; Garber vs. Woods *et al.*; Iron City National Bank vs. Hill; Pentecost vs. Union Refining and Storing Company; Johnson vs. Ferson, executor; Harper vs. Dryfoos; Hazard Powder Company vs. Byers *et al.*; Silvers vs. Saxton *et al.*; Boyd vs. Calvin; Vick *et al.* vs. Arthurs; Spring vs. Seetdon; Steakley vs. Rhode; Glerm vs. P. R. R.; Cerone vs. Smith.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

The case of L. A. Campbell vs. the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company, previously reported, is still on trial.

No change in the trial list as published yesterday.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Robert Henderson *alias* Robert Waters and George Smith, were convicted of two charges of larceny, preferred by Richard Pryor and S. S. Hager.

Warner Powell was acquitted of a charge of malicious mischief, preferred by J. B. Shivler, and the prosecutor was directed to pay costs.

In the case of Samuel B. Megown, charged with forcible entry and detainer, by Hugh L. Megown. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Arthur Kearney is on trial on four charges of selling liquor to minors.

In the matter of the erection of the borough of Beltzhoover, in lower St. Clair township, a petition which was presented, was considered and approved, and ordered by the Court to be laid before the Grand Jury.

Large Increase in Legal Business.

Prothonotary Kennedy informs us that there has been more business transacted in his office during the past few months than was ever known in the history of the office. In addition to the regular increase consequent upon the growth and development of the city, the panic and its effects seem to have increased litigation to a great extent. In the Common Pleas Court No. 1, the number of cases entered for the March term of 1874, was 1,781. For the same term of 1875, 2,282—an increase of 501. Owing to the change of the term in the old District Court—now Common Pleas No. 2—no comparison can be made, but the increase there is very considerable. Whatever may befall other classes, the legal profession is not likely to run out of business.

Human Bones Discovered.

Yesterday the laborers engaged in excavating for the new building on the site of the old German Evangelical Church, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, found a grave containing a human skeleton. The bones, which have probably lain there for three-quarters of a century, are in a remarkably good state of preservation, bearing very few traces of decay. The skull is as hard and firm as those prepared by anatomists, and a full set of beautiful teeth remain firmly in their places. An old gravestone, bearing a German inscription, and the date 1797, was found near the grave. The bones were placed in a box and taken in charge by the church authorities, who will inter them in the cemetery on Troy Hill.

No Use of Any Longer

taking the large, repulsive griping, drastic and nauseous pills, composed of crude and bulky ingredients, and put up in cheap wood or pasteboard boxes, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute Granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. Each of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets represents, in a most concentrated form, as much cathartic power as is embodied in any of the large pills found for sale in the drug stores. From their wonderful cathartic power, in proportion to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect, but such is not at all the case, the different active medicinal principles of which they are composed being so harmonized, one by the others, as to produce a most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating cathartic. The Pellets are sold by all dealers in medicine. TTHS&*

Headache.

It is an established fact that the extract of cranberries and hemp combined by Dr. Miller, 327 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., permanently cures the most obstinate cases of dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, and is an absolute specific for Neuralgia and Nervousness. Prepared in pills. Fifty cents a box. Sent by mail. R. E. Sellers & Co., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TTHS.

The Million

is the name of one of the best cooking stoves now made. It is of neat design, a good boiler and is guaranteed to work satisfactorily.
Messrs. J. B. HERRON & CO.,
No. 291 Liberty street.

A Blessing to Humanity

is what Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup can well be termed, for it has done more good already any other medicine.

Moving Time.

As moving time has again come round when changes in housekeeping are in order, we would suggest to all who contemplate changing their cooking stoves to call on Messrs. John B. Herron & Co., No. 291 Liberty street, and examine their complete assortment of stoves before making their selections.

Success.

All are striving for success, and Messrs. John B. Herron & Co. have attained it by the production of their New First Class Cooking Stove bearing the above name. Call and examine it at No. 291 Liberty street.

Model.

An examination of the New Model Cooking Range will convince all who desire to economize room in the kitchen and yet have ample facilities for work that it fills all these requirements.
Messrs. J. B. HERRON & CO.,
No. 291 Liberty street.

In Addition to the Large Line of Samples

now being shown at the Monongahela House, Mr. Marion Wanamaker has just received a new lot, making it the largest and best line of goods to select from ever offered in this city.
JNO. WANAMAKER & CO.,
Finest Clothing House, (One Price,)
818 and 820 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Anniversary Day at the B. C. H.

Yesterday was the third anniversary of the opening of the Pittsburgh branch of the Boston Clothing House, at the now well known stand, No. 95 Smithfield street. There is not, perhaps, in the mercantile history of our city a parallel to the astounding growth of the business of this store, which, under the able management of Mr. E. A. Rossiter has, in the three years of its existence, reached the pinnacle of popularity, and almost monopolizes the trade in ready-made clothing.

The fact is that the facilities of the company are such that it is out of the question for any individul or ordinary firm to compete with them. They own their own mills for the manufacture of cloth; they have stores in all our cities and large towns, and sell millions of dollars' worth every year; they make up all their own goods—thus saving half a dozen profits, and, by the immensity of their sales, can make fair profits at one-third of the per cent. others must have to live, and they avail themselves of these facilities to secure trade—selling at prices far below most houses.

Geo. Woods & Co. Organs

the best in the world—new styles, reduced prices—at Sheibs music store 70 Fifth avenue.

You Can Buy

Parlor Sets from $48 to $550 at Wm. B. McLean & Co.'s. M. W. F.

Allow Me to Say a Word for Myself.

I have been using Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup in my family since first introduced in this city. I think it an excellent article, and would not be without it on any consideration.—[Extract from J. D. Adams' letter to Chicago *Times.*]

It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels, cures wind colic and corrects acidity, gives rest and health to the child and comforts the mother.

Glendale.

Parties who intend moving and contemplate buying a new cook stove, should call and examine the Glendale, a new first-class cooking stove, complete in every respect, also a large stock of Grate Fronts, Fenders, Ranges etc. for sale by H. Anshutz & Son, No. 214 Liberty street Pittsburgh, and No. 176 Ohio street, Allegheny.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

VOTE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE—DISRAELI IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.

LONDON, April 7.—A considerable portion of to-day's session of the House of Commons was consumed in debate on the bill introduced by Mr. Fawcett, to enable unmarried women to vote at elections for members of Parliament.

Mr. Smollett said the agitation emanated from a number of turbulent women in America. The bill, if passed, would enfranchise women who gained their livelihood by immorality. The House, upon a division, refused to order the bill to a second reading, by a vote of 152 to 187. Disraeli voted with the minority.

KIND WORDS FOR AMERICA FROM THE THUNDERER.

LONDON, April 8, 6 A. M.—The *Times*, in an article on Governor Tilden's message, concerning the canal frauds, says: "We all know that, at heart, the American nation is as sound as our own and equally capable of noble impulses. The malpractices thus exposed are inexcusable, but corruption is not deep-seated and is by no means characteristic of the American people."

Belgium.

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF BISMARCK.

BRUSSELS, April 7.—The public prosecutor at Liege has opened an investigation into the Duchesne plot for the assassination of Prince Bismarck. This action was taken in consequence of the German note to Belgium.

Germany.

EMPEROR WILLIAM CANNOT VISIT VICTOR EMANUEL.

BERLIN, April 7.—By advice of his physician, Emperor William has abandoned his proposed journey to Italy to visit King Victor Emanuel. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess will go instead.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 7.—Arrived—Steamer Kenilworth, from Philadelphia.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 7, 5 P. M.—Rate of discount in open market for three months bills 3 5-16 per cent, or 3-16 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 93⅞@93⅝; for account 93⅞. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 108; do 1867, 107¾; 10-40's, 103; new 5's, 103⅜. New York Central 91; Erie 23; preferred 39½. Refined petroleum 11d; spirits 9⅛d.

PARIS, April 7.—Rentes 63 francs 92½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 7.—United States bonds—5-20's, 1862, 99¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—Cotton firm; middling upland 8@8⅛d; Orleans 8¼@8⅜d. Sales of 14,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, and 5,500 American. Flour—extra State dull at 20s. Wheat—No. 1 spring 9s; No. 2 8s 8d; winter 9s 2d. Corn 34s. Pork 87s. Lard 67s. Tallow 40s. Lard oil 70s. Cheese steady at 72s.

THE MINERS.

Two Regiments Ordered to Hazleton—Philadelphia Police Driven Home—Suicidal Policy of the Strikers—They Refuse Help at a Burning Mine—Ten Thousand Dollars Offered to a Hazleton Fire Company—Raid Expected at Buck Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The First Regiment, National Guard, has been ordered to Hazleton, Governor Hartranft having telegraphed that they are wanted there immediately. It is thought the trouble has grown out of the citizens' meeting.

SCRANTON, April 7.—The miners at Minooka, struck to-day for ten per cent. advance. Other strikes are expected.

HAZLETON, April 7.—Two regiments of infantry and one of artillery are ordered and expected to-day. About fifty of the special police who arrived last night, left early this morning for Philadelphia, from intimidation. The suicidal policy of the men in stopping the pumps may be readily understood, when the fact is stated that, if a compromise should be immediately effected, it will take from four to five months to pump these mines dry; until which time the miners must necessarily remain idle.

WILKESBARRE, April 7.—The Sheriff today became satisfied that it was useless to try any longer to preserve order in the coal regions by a *posse comitatus*, and called for troops. General Osborn at once ordered the Ninth regiment of infantry and Wyoming artillery, of this city, with a battery of four guns, to proceed to Hazleton. The General and his staff left here on the 2 P. M. train for the scene of disorder.

HAZLETON, April 7.—A fire broke out, accidentally, in one of the mines at Stockton, to-day, and the miners, at a meeting especially called to consider the question, absolutely refused to assist in putting it out, although such action on their part is in direct opposition to their interests. A messenger from Stockton arrived for assistance to put out the fire, and a squad of special police has been detailed for that purpose. Linderman, proprietor of the Stockton Company, telegraphed here offering the steam fire engine company $10,000 if they will quench the fire. The pumps at Buck Mountain are all idle, and a raid is looked for at that place to-night.

STATE NEWS.

They steal street lamps in Parker City.

The gas pipes in Allentown are still frozen.

A fisherman caught a fine, large seal in Delaware bay, last week.

Mr. M. A. Cooper has revived the lately suspended Mt. Pleasant *Journal*.

Great numbers of dead fish are floating in the canal basin at Williamsport.

A prize fight between Reading amateurs has been arranged to come off shortly for $100.

Ebensburg will vote on the question of waterworks or no waterworks, on the 10th inst.

J. Trainor King, publisher of the Harrisburg *Sunday Dawn*, proposes soon to issue a daily paper.

The *Bradford Reporter*, published at Towanda, appeared on the 1st inst. in a bright and pretty new dress.

Patrick Slaven was shot and killed, at Peckville, Luzerne county, on Sunday, by John Edwards. Edwards was arrested.

Greene county farmers, as a general thing, are compelled to buy seed potatoes, this spring, owing to the fact that their tubers were frozen.

Living grasshoppers are found, in considerable numbers, in wheat fields in Bradford county, and the farmers are anxious to know what it all means.

Three prisoners escaped from the Johnstown lock-up on Tuesday morning. A fourth man was forced to crawl out at the same hole in the wall, but crawled back again.

While the miners were firing a salute at Gordon, Schuylkill county, one day last week, the cannon exploded, fatally injuring one man and wounding a number of others.

There is no scarcity of hay or feed in the western portion of Crawford county this spring, most of the farmers not only having plenty for their own use but some to sell. At public sales held within a week past, hay has ranged at from $6 to $8 per ton in the barn, and time given.

A quiet, peaceable gentleman in Philadelphia has recently given up business, sent his family into the country, and calmly announced his determination to devote the remainder of his life to discovering the man who sent him a paving stone by express, with seventeen dollars charges on it.

Judge Finletter, of Philadelphia, thinking himself not free from prejudice in the matter, declined to hear the case of the married ex-priest, J. W. Gerdemann, and the trial was postponed until May. It is said the expert employed to examine Gerdemann's books has discovered that the priest was not a defaulter, but that the church of St. Bonafacius owes him about $8,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulent and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

Have You a Cough?

HAVE YOU A COLD?

If so, use "SYRUP TAR WILD CHERRY and HOARHOUND," prepared by McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, and a cure is sure to follow. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs this remedy is to-day without an equal. The best evidence of this assertion is the fact of several imitations under a similar name now offered for sale in this city, with which to defraud the public and rob us of our well earned reputation. We make no false statements to dispose of our article, but place it before the public solely on its merits. It is pleasant to take, and can be given with perfect safety to the youngest child, and will cure a cough quicker than any other remedy known. Ask for McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S and take no other. Sold at 67 Fifth avenue; also at 85 Market street.

A $1,000,000 CLAIM ALLOWED.

The M. E. Missionary Society—Secretary Delano's Decision in Favor of its Claim for Land Worth $1,000,000.

The Secretary of the Interior has rendered a decision giving the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church possession of over two hundred acres of land at the Dalles of the Columbia river, Wasco county, Oregon. The case came to the Secretary on an appeal from an adverse decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. In rendering his decision Mr. Delano gives the history of the claim.

The Methodist Missionary Society established a station at the Dalles in 1836, and erected buildings, cleared and inclosed a portion of the land, and used it as a farm. This and three stations established by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for religious work among the Indians, were, the Secretary says, "the earliest white settlements in Eastern Oregon. They induced and were the nuclei around which gathered the flood of emigration from the States that opened up that section, overwhelmed British influence, and secured the Northwestern territory to this country. From 1834 until the missionaries were attacked and driven out in 1847 by the Indians, the whole Northwestern territory was held in joint occupancy by Great Britain and the United States, the boundary line not being settled or defined." The result of the contest as to which country should finally possess it "probably depended upon the fact which could first settle it with emigrants." The agents of the Hudson's Bay Company and Catholic priests sent from Canada gave their influence in favor of the British, while the Methodist and American Board missionaries succeeded in attracting "the tide of American emigration that turned the scale in favor of our Government, resulting in the establishment of the 'Provisional Government of Oregon,'" which was wholly American. This government continued until the Territory of Oregon was created in 1848. In that year Congress passed an act confirming to the missionary societies tracts of land in Oregon, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres "now occupied," etc. At the time of the passage of the act the missionaries were not residing on their claims, having been driven from them in December, 1847, by the Indians. But the Dalles was actually held as a missionary station until those in charge were obliged to flee in reasonable fear of their lives. As soon as it was safe to do so the missionaries returned to the station, "renewed their labors and attempted to re-establish their work, and their repeated attempts to do so were only frustrated by the intervention of the military authorities," who had occupied the claim when the missionaries were forced to leave it and had built a fort on the land. Subsequently a military reservation was created by the order of the President which included some three hundred and seventy acres of the Methodist claim. The missionary society demanded and obtained of the Government twenty thousand dollars for this land.

As soon as the act of 1848 could be complied with, which was in 1850, the boundaries of the Methodist Missionary Society's claim were specifically designated, and Secretary Delano says the lines thus established should be adopted. Certain citizens of the town of Dalles contested the claim of the society, but the Secretary thinks they have no reason for complaint against an adverse decision, because "long before the inception of their claims, the lines of the mission property had been definitely fixed and indicated upon the face of the ground, made of public record, and publication had thereof in the newspapers published nearest the land. The claim of the society was notorious, and parties settling thereon and instituting claims thereto did so at their peril." The case has been pending at Washington for several years. The adverse decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office was rendered in 1871. The tract of land which by Secretary Delano's decision belongs to the Methodist Missionary Society includes the town of Dalles, and is estimated to be worth one million dollars.

POLITICAL.

State

An exchange says that "Andy Johnson has refused to stump Pennsylvania this fall in the interest of the Democratic party. That's a happy thing for the Democracy.

T. Sprole Leisering, one of the Reform Democratic candidates for Police Magistrate in Philadelphia at the last election, and who is now contesting the election, has just been indicted by the Grand Jury of the city, for embezzling $12,000 from the Passenger Conductor's Life Insurance Company.

General.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "But for Governor Hardin and the Republican minority the people of Missouri would have remembered with curses, for a generation to come, the Democratic Legislature of 1875."

A model Democratic voter made his appearance at the Second ward polls yesterday. He had been sixteen months in jail for beating his mother. This, he thought, established his residence in the ward containing the jail, and he claimed the right to put in a straight Democratic ticket. "D—n this Republican party," he said, "It is always interferin' with the liberties of the people."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Says the Lynchburg *News*: "Let aspiring Southern men keep in the background for the present. The South cannot be sacrificed to any man's ambition. A Southern man as first or second on the Democratic ticket for the next Presidency would sink it to the bottom of the ocean. The South can get along well enough with two Democrats from the North and West in the place of Grant and Wilson."

The Dispensing Power.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

In a heated contest such as is now prevailing in Germany, it would be strange if either party could be held to be absolutely and in all respects right, and the other altogether wrong; but one thing is manifest, which is that the secular power cannot yield to the assumption of the Papal letter of February 5 without abdicating its sovereignty and submitting to be the vassal of the Vatican. In that letter the Pope undertakes to declare the nullity of a series of important laws enacted by the German Empire, his language being, without circumlocution, this: "In fulfillment of the duty of this Apostolic See, we publicly declare by this present encyclical, to all whom it may concern, as also to the whole Catholic world, that these laws are null, because they are utterly opposed to the divine constitution of the Church." It will be observed that this language does not raise the issue which men whose consciences are outraged in the name of law are sometimes compelled to make, and which has been so far settled in their favor by enlightened opinion that they are held justified in disobeying the law and suffering its penalty. The Papal letter is not simply a permit to Catholics to suffer penalties rather than obey the laws of the German Empire, but it assumes supreme legislative power and declares them null. If null, they are not binding on anybody; and the Pope, in exercising the function of declaring their abrogation, is exercising a veto power unbounded save by his own definition of its extent. It would probably help Americans to realize the enormous reach of this pretension by supposing that a body of laws enacted from time to time by the American Congress should be set aside and declared null by a Papal letter. It would make little difference how harsh or unrighteous such legislation might be, for let its character be what it might, it could never be allowed that any power not representative of the American people should undertake to annul the legislative acts of the American Congress. The State cannot be independent in the presence of such a pretension, once admitted; and whatever may be the merits or demerits of the German ecclesiastical laws, the Emperor and his ministers and people are intrenched upon impregnable ground in resisting the power of the Pope to set them aside,

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.—River rising, with 13 feet 6 inches in canal and 11 feet in Indian chute. Arrived—Utah, Pittsburgh; Shannon and Minneola, Cincinnati; Arlington, Memphis; Thompson Dean, New Orleans. Departed—Utah, St. Louis; Minneola, Memphis; Fawn, Evansville; Arlington and Thompson Dean, Cincinnati; Shannon, Nashville.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—No arrivals. Departed—Chas. Morgan, Ohio River; Kate Kinney, and Atlantic and barges, St. Louis. Weather clear and warm.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $4,686,812 96.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Ave.

DELAWARE
Mutual Safety Ins. Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated - - - - - - - 1835.
Established in Pittsburgh - - - 1844.
Assets Nov. 1, 1874,
OVER $2,000,000!
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
COMPANY'S BUILDING,
4p No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of THE CITIZENS' OIL REFINING COMPANY, Bankrupt. No. 2344 in Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice, that a meeting of the creditors of said The Citizens' Oil Refining Company, Bankrupt, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made to them by said The Citizens' Oil Refining Company, in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them; and further, that under the order of Court directing said meeting, I will attend at the above mentioned time and place to conduct the proceedings at said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.

SAMUEL HARPER,
Register in Bankruptcy.

MARRIED:

ODELL—HASLEN—On Tuesday evening, April 6th, 1875, at the residence of A. McCullough, by Rev. W. P. Moore, Mr. P. R. ODELL, of Wayne county, Ohio, and Miss MARY HASLEN, of Allegheny city.

DIED:

HOGE—At St. Louis, on April 3d, WILLIAM HOGE.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD...Lessees and Managers.
Commencing MONDAY, April 5th, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES,
THE WONDERFUL
KIRALFYS!
And the Spectacular Drama,
THE DELUGE.
Grand Scenic Effects, Gold and Silver Armors, Marches, Tableaux, &c., and the world-famed FAUST FAMILY, in Acrobatic Specialties.
MONDAY, APRIL 12th,
JOHN T. RAYMOND
AS
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS.
Box Office now open for sale of seats.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.
FRED AIMS....................Manager.
H. W. WILLIAMS..............Stage Manager.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS. CHANGE OF BILL.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ware's $1,000 Combination, Cool Burgess, Prof. Logrenia, and his Trained Birds, Geo. Kurtz, Nellie Brooks, Emerson and Clark, and our Star Company.
Ladies' Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, April 9 and 10, and SATURDAY MATINEE, first production in Pittsburgh of Lecocq's last and most successful Opera Bouffe.
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
The reigning sensation of 60 European cities and the great musical event of the year, which will be produced with entirely new costumes, properties, gorgeous mise-en-scene, and the identical New York cast, presenting for the first time in Pittsburgh, Mlle. CORALIE GEOFFROY, Prima Donna from the leading Parisian Theaters; Mlle. LEONTINE MINELLI, Mlles Kid, Dorel, Vandamme, Perrault, Julien, Claney, Mons. G. DE QUERCY, Principal Tenor from the Parisian Opera Comique, Messrs. Valaire, Valter, Genot, Salvator, Davails, Perrault, &c., &c., GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA, comprising 50 performers, under the direction of Mons. G. VAN GHELE.
GIROFLE-GIROFLA will be presented with the same completeness of all detail as characterized by its 50 consecutive representations in New York.
Reserved Seats—Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1 50; Dress Circle, $1. General admission, $1; Gallery, 50c. Sale will commence Wednesday, April 7, at J. M. Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

LIBRARY HALL.
CARNCROSS AND DIXEY'S MINSTRELS!
Who have elevated the Musical Features of Domestic Minstrelsy into an art grading with the Merry Excellence of COMIC OPERA, and have associated with it the CONTEMPORANEOUS FUN OF THE DAY, will appear MONDAY EVENING, April 12th, DURING THE WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE, presenting all the
SALIENT HAPPY EFFECTS OF MINSTRELSY.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY With their Complete Minstrel Combination.
Box Sheet open for sale of Reserved Seats, FRIDAY, at 9 A. M., at Hale's Music Store.

MASONIC HALL, PITTSBURGH.
BLIND TOM CONCERT.
The Celebrated Negro Boy Pianist and Vocalist,
BLIND TOM.
Three Nights and Saturday Matinee, Commencing April 9th.
Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Children, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Reserved Seats can be had at Wm. H. Sheib's Piano and Organ Store, No. 70 Fifth avenue.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8.
The Grand Piano used at these Concerts is from the celebrated manufactory of Steinway & Sons, New York.

1776. 1876.
No Taxation Without Representation.
OVERBOARD WITH THE TEA!
YE GREATE
CENTENNIAL TEA PARTYES!
GRAND AND GLORIOUS SUCCESS
OF YE FIRST PARTYE.
At Library Halle.
YE SECOND PARTYE,
Thursday, April 8.
Ye Third Partye, April 9.
TICKETS, - - - - $1 00.
Matinee Saturday Afternoon.
TICKETS, - - 50 CENTS.
Ye Tickets for all are sellinge rapidly.
Everything is Now Readie.
Magnificent Musick by ye Germania Orchestra, under Major Joseph Speer. The Major has kindlye donyted the services of his entire Orchestra for the Matinee. He has also imported from Germany, expressly for this occasion, 19 New Pieces of Musick.
250 Ladies in Continental Costume,
GORGEOUS TABLES,
Beautiful Effects.
Tickets on Sale at ye Musick, Booke, Jewelry and Drugge Stores.
DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK.

THE PLACE SALOON,
116 SMITHFIELD STREET,
OPPOSITE NEW CITY HALL,
Offers HOLMES' Own Distilling Seven Year Old Whisky, at 15 cents per drink, not equalled at or sold at any Bar in the city, at any price.
Also, Cleveland Beer, drawn from the wood.
JAS. K. BENNETT,
SUCCESSOR TO GEO. PITFIELD.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.
Pistol Gallery Attached to the Bowling Alley
73 and 75 FIFTH AVENUE, above Wood.
The celebrated CAPT. TRAVIS has instituted Pistol and Rifle Galleries at the above popular resort. The crowds of people, representing our best citizens, daily visit the Galleries. Call and see them.
W. H. STROUP, Proprietor.

FOR RENT.
FOR RENT OR SALE,
New Two-Story Frame House,
With Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall; Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c.; located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commandin the finest view in the city.
Terms easy. Inquire at the
COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

PORK PACKERS.
J. L. DUNSEATH............JOHN NEELY,
J. L. Dunseath & Co.
PORK PACKERS
AND DEALERS IN
Provisions, Lard Oil & Refined Lard
SUGAR-CURED HAMS, DRIED BEEF.
801 Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1875.

REFINERS AND DEALERS IN MINERAL OILS are requested to forward to Commodore S. D. Trenchard, U. S. N., Light House Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York, samples of Mineral Oils of the United States for test as to their fitness for Light House purposes.

Each sample should contain at least five gallons, and should be plainly marked with the sender's name and address.

A communication should at the same time be addressed to this office, giving the price at which the Oils can be furnished to the Light House Establishment.

The samples will not be paid for.

J. G. WALKER,
TThs Naval Secretary.

HOPE FIRE BRICK CO.
MANUFACTURE
Superior Fire Brick,
FOR ALL PURPOSES.
STOVE LINING for any Stove.
VASES, CHIMNEY TOPS and GANNISTER CEMENT.
Woodland, Clearfield County, Pa.

BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE Co.
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